

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 137

FIVE CENTS A COPY

POINCARÉ VOICES GREATER NEED OF FRENCH PRUDENCE

Renouncing of Present Guarantees Until Situation Is Cleared
Regarded as Foolish

FRANCE DOUBTS REICH

Grave Misgivings Felt as to Germany's Effective Acceptance of Plan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 7.—The French Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré, has again made an important discourse, defining his position on the eve of the elections. He repeated that France had accepted in good grace and quite spontaneously the experts' conclusions as adopted by the Reparation Commission. The economic unity of the Reich would be restored when Germany had put into execution the program established by the Commission. Mr. Poincaré insists that he is placing no stumbling blocks in the way, though there appears to be a controversy whether the experts meant the unity of the Reich to be restored as a preliminary to any application of the plan or after Germany had begun its execution. But M. Poincaré expresses himself doubtfully about the attitude of Germany. He does not know when and how Germany will carry it out at all. Attempts have been made in the last few weeks to throw on France the responsibility of failure, besides the results of the elections to the Reichstag do not inspire great confidence. France, therefore, is obliged to preserve a policy of vigilance and firmness and remains determined to withdraw its troops from the Ruhr district only in accordance with the payments.

M. Poincaré asked how it was possible for those radicals and socialists who reproached them with the course they had followed with the unanimous approval of the Senate and an immense majority of the Chamber to be qualified to dictate to the Republic as to the conduct of foreign affairs tomorrow. France would submit to no dictatorship, whether red or white, and would not allow the Republican union of the national concord to be disturbed. He did not want the fate of France abroad to be decided in international congresses.

This denunciation of international congresses had a special reference to the Socialist Party which is running with the radicals in the Bloc des Gauches. The Germans who frequent these congresses deny or attenuate their war guilt, demand the revision of the treaty and question the allied victory. The French sought only the right and peace.

Such were the salient passages of what probably will be the final word of M. Poincaré before the elections. The lesson is being driven home by him that the result of the German elections shows the necessity of the greatest prudence. Even though a majority be found in Germany to accept the experts' plan, it is difficult to see how the necessary two-thirds majority, which is required to make such constitutional changes as are essential for the application of the plan, can be found. Any coalition, it is held, will be unstable. There begin to be grave doubts whether Germany will effectively accept the plan, and therefore the French feel it would be foolish to renounce the guarantees and security for reparations which they hold at present, until the position is much clearer.

BRITAIN MAY ACT ON ARMS PARLEY

Resolution for Sea Limitation
Likely in Parliament

LONDON, May 7 (P).—Ramsay MacDonald reiterated in the House of Commons today the statement that he was anxious for further steps to be taken for the limitation of naval armaments, but said he could not add anything to the remarks he made in Parliament previously.

Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, Liberal member for Hull, asked if the Prime Minister would propose a conference with the United States, France, Japan and Great Britain as participants, for considering the limitation of naval armaments, especially regarding cruisers and submarines outside the scope of the Washington agreement.

Mr. MacDonald said he had observed that the United States had repeated a rider to the naval appropriation bill asking for such a conference. "They have done it not only once but twice, and I welcome it as a manifestation," he said.

Asked to give the House of Commons a chance of passing a similar resolution, Mr. MacDonald said he would be very glad to, and perhaps an opportunity would be found in the course of the estimates.

GREEKS TO DISCUSS DIGNITARY'S LETTER

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 7.—The Greek Church conference to be held on May 12 will discuss a communication from the Metropolitan Polycarpus demanding the participation of the clergy in the Senate membership.

The ecclesiastical attitude appears to be that so long as the Senate do not meddle in political quarrels the clergy can be adequately represented through the Archbishop of Athens and two metropolitan. To preserve the co-operation of the church the Republic will have to welcome the proposal favorably.

Anti-Italian Incident Arouses Indignation

By Special Cable

ROME, May 7.—Great indignation is felt in Italy over the anti-Italian demonstrations at Sebenico, Dalmatia, occasioned by the lecture which was to have been delivered there by Mr. Orano, an Italian deputy, in commemoration of the Italian patriot, Tommaso Stomthira. Efforts to calm the demonstrators failed, so that Mr. Orano could not deliver the lecture, and returned to Zara.

PAN-GERMANS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

Experts' Report Will Influence
Formation of Reich Government—Cabinet's Intentions

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 7.—The Government decided at a Cabinet meeting yesterday not to resign but to stay in office until the Reichstag convenes on Thursday, May 22. Some of the members of the Cabinet, among whom is the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, even wish the present Government should ask the new Reichstag for a vote of confidence. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns, it is quite evident that the experts' report will very strongly influence the formation of the future Government. Thus the demagogue, Herr Abenblatt, sums up the situation in these words: "Willingness to accept the experts' report will be a teststone for the fitness of any party to enter the future Government."

The composition of the new Coalition Government will largely depend upon the attitude of the Pan-Germans toward the experts' report. If they accept it, nothing will hinder them taking seats in the Cabinet. But it is hard for them to exchange their ideals for the fulfillment of the policy of the center parties. The Deutsche Tageszeitung, one of their leading organs, openly declares that the "rash action" of the present Government took in regard to the experts' scheme has made their entrance into the Government very difficult, if not impossible. The Kreuzzeitung, another leading Pan-German paper, which attacked the experts' scheme as a "second treaty of Versailles" before the elections, now asks with innocent surprise, "Who has ever spoken of rejecting it?"

The Nationalists in the meantime demand the forming of a Government coalition which is composed of all parties opposing the fulfillment policy, under the leadership of the Pan-Germans. If their demands are not complied with, they promise to disturb the work of the Reichstag, and also threaten to employ "non-parliamentary" means to enforce their wishes.

In Mecklenburg, the Pan-German Government was overthrown by the Nationalists and the communists yesterday, because the Pan-German Prime Minister of that state had been in favor of accepting the experts' report at the decisive meeting of the premiers of all the federal states a few weeks ago. This is the result of the power the Nationalists gained in Mecklenburg at the last elections.

At any rate it is becoming more and more apparent that the elections did not bring the much-needed clarification and pacification to the political atmosphere. On the contrary they have added fresh complications to the existing ones, and have if anything increased the tension. In view of this development, the democratic Berliner Tageblatt writes, "Just when the path had been cleared for the first time for a return to normal conditions in foreign political situation, inner political development places stone after stone in the way of this progress."

World News in Brief

New York.—An expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Dr. G. Clyde Fisher, curator of visual instruction, will sail soon for Gothenburg to make a study of the educational institutions of Sweden. Dr. Fisher will be accompanied by Carveth Wells, explorer and lecturer.

Washington.—The American-Mexican Special Claims Committee, established under the convention signed by the United States and Mexico last September, will be headed by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The State Department announces that Dr. Octavio has accepted the joint invitation of the two governments.

Lubeck, Germany.—Mine fields covering 280 square miles have been discovered in the eastern Baltic off Finland. The mines are said to be of Russian origin, dating from the world war. This is taken here as confirming the finding of the Stettin marine office that the recent sinking of a German ship in the Baltic was due to the explosion of a mine.

Washington.—Recent rumors of difficulties in the fulfillment of Bolivia's obligations with respect to the United States loan of 1922 are unfounded, it is said in a statement of the Bolivian legation.

Lakehurst, N. J.—The naval airship Shenandoah will go in the air soon with repairs completed to make a test flight, preparatory to participation in the aerial circus, to be held here May 31.

London.—Lady Astor and Mrs. Margaret Wintlingham, members of Parliament, last night for the first time appeared in the House without hats. The six other women members established the precedent of going without their hats on the first day of the present session of Parliament. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintlingham, however, failed to follow their example until last night.

BRITISH LIBERALS SUPPORT LABOR ON REPEAL OF TARIFFS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—"Ramping, raging, tearing propaganda," was Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's description in the House of Commons here yesterday of the present Conservative agitation against the Government's proposal for the abolition of the existing protective duties on automobiles and other commodities. A full dress debate on this subject is to take place Monday.

There were preliminary skirmishes at yesterday's session when by considerable majorities the Government defeated two of the Conservative motions for increased preferential treatment for tea, sugar and other British Empire products. In these divisions the Liberals supported the Government, and the opinion is increasingly held in Liberal circles which was expressed by Sir Godfrey Collins who, speaking to his constituency at Greenock on Monday, said that because the Labor Party had gone a foolish thing in rejecting the Liberals' proportional representation bill, there was no reason why the Liberals should act foolishly by withdrawing their support.

As one of that party said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, the main question is still free trade versus protection, and so long as that is the case there can be no real break among those who stand for free trade.

WEALTH LEVY PLAN TO BE INVESTIGATED

Congressional Commission Likely
to Be Appointed to Report
on Universal Draft

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7.—That the proposal of The Christian Science Monitor for drafting capital as well as men in time of war, to require a more equitable sharing of the burden of war, and to make war less probable, has been favorably received in the House Committee on Military Affairs, was evident by indications today that the committee would probably report a bill, providing for a commission to examine the proposition and make recommendations to the next Congress.

Many hearings have been held by the committee on several bills, all designed to "take the profit out of war." Eminent persons in private and public pursuits, have appeared in support of this "peace plan." The American Legion has gone on record as favoring a more equal sharing of the burdens of war. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has a bill in the Senate with this object in view.

But sponsors for the legislation believe that prospects of enactment into law a detailed program for mobilizing industries along with men, providing for elaborate machinery to carry out the plan, are not very bright for this session of Congress.

Last Minute Rush
Leaders of both major parties are striving to clear the dockets of legislation, so as to hasten the adjournment of Congress and allow members to direct their attention to the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties in June. There is a disposition to wind up this Congress the first week in June.

Although the House Committee on Military Affairs has listened to many witnesses on the Monitor peace plan, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent gathered from committee members that they had not got far toward resolving the suggestions into a bill owing to pressure of other matters.

John J. McSwain (D.), representative

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

MODIFIED TRAIN CONTROL ORDER IS PLEA OF NATION'S RAIL HEADS

Executives Register Opposition
for 42 Roads Before I. C. C.
—"Experiment" Assailed

MR. REA AMONG ANTIS

Mr. Harahan Says Money Should
Be Used Improving Block Signals
and Eliminating Crossings

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WASHINGTON, May 7.—An urgent plea for a modification of the automatic train control order of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made this morning by W. J. Harahan, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Company, representing all the railroads.

R. S. Wall of the N. C. & S. T. L. Railway, stated that the present hearing is the first opportunity that 42 roads cited in the order of Jan. 14, 1924, had had to appear before the commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission took the matter under advisement.

Refers to "Experiment"

Mr. Harahan added that the money to be spent for train control could be spent to better purpose.

"Train control," he said, "is a waste. The railroads have no money. Many roads feel the control system is still experimental."

Answering the assertion that the railroads were dilatory in installing air brakes and automatic couplers, he observed that train control is not even fully developed as were these inventions when installed.

"We much prefer to invest an equivalent sum in block signals. Discrimination must be used in spending available funds. We prefer to eliminate grade crossings where more fatalities occur," he said.

Estimates of cost were introduced purporting to show that train control would cost \$3000 per mile, where automatic block signals are in use and \$6700 where there are no automatics.

Testimony of the railroads indicated the danger of train control where heavy trains operate on steep grades, because of the depletion of the air reserve through frequent application of the control. Also it is said train control will encourage engineers to "take chances."

As to the profits of the railroads proposed that 100-mile stretches of track in eastern, southern, and western districts be equipped for experimental purposes.

Asked by the commission why this experiment has not already been made as a result of past orders, W. J. Harahan said:

"I told the roads six months to recover from the commission's order." Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Harahan, and urged a modification of the order.

Mr. Stone Testifies

Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, expressed views which he observed were the sentiments of men who operate the trains.

"No automatic device has been produced which is able to think. Conditions also are so different day by day as to weight of trains, condition of brakes, and other matters of operation that brake applications never are the same even on one trip, which would make difficult the use of train control."

Mr. Stone stated that in his opinion train control is still in experimental stage. "I don't believe in divided responsibility. As a former engineer, I should not favor any device which would take my responsibility from me," he said.

MANITOBA TO HAVE PATROL

WINNIPEG, Man., April 27 (Special Correspondence).—To give greater protection to southern Manitoba against the operations of whisky smugglers and other forms of lawlessness, a flying squadron of provincial police is to be sent to the Manitoba border this summer. The first of several powerful automobiles to be used by this patrol has been received. All of the cars will be equipped with machine guns in addition to the arms to be carried by the men, it is announced by Col. H. J. Martin, commissioner of provincial police.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1924

General
Pan-Germans Hold Balance of Power 1
Train Control Order Assailed 1
Methodists Vote Unification 1
M. Poincaré Voices Need of Prudence 1
Coolidge Wins in California 1
Builders' Strike Threatens Britain 1
Mexican Migration Investigated 1
Ellis Island Repairs Urged 1
Europe Better Off, Says Dr. John Mott 1
Business Opposes Postal Rate Rise 1
Quebec Liquor Trade Is Attacked 1
Venezuela Dictatorship 1
Bair Gives Bill to Prague Trade 1
Polish Financial Status Improved 1

Financial
Copper Company Curtailment General 13
Banks Planning German Loan 13
Polish Financial Status Improved 13
Firmly Tendency in Securities 13
Stock and Bond Quotations 14
Coolidge Wins in California 14
Chicago Steel Trade Dull 14
Interchangeable Earnings May Set Record 15

Sports
Intercollegiate Pony Polo 15
Chicago Yacht Club Dates 15
Wisconsin Tennis Outlook 15
Hedlund to Coach at Tech 15
Pickups 15

Features
Twilight Tales 8
The Library 8
News of Freemasonry 9
The Page of the Seven Arts 10
Book Reviews and Literary News 11
The Radio Page 12
The Home Reality 21
Ultimate Reality 21
Editorials 22
Musical Venturings in the East 22

Rubber Paving Laid for Trial on Bridge

City Experiments at Northern
Avenue With New Blocks

A strip of rubber paving, noiseless and durable, was laid on the Northern Avenue bridge today. The experiment has been made successfully in Europe, but this is said to be the first time it has been tried in the United States, and the result remains to be seen, not heard. It is not known that the Society for the Abolition of Noise and Suppression of Unnecessary Noise was represented at the ceremony, but surely they will applaud—quietly.

Joseph A. Rourke, public works commissioner, called and cemented the first two or three blocks, as Mayor Curley was unable to be present. The hard rubber blocks are made from chemically masticated worn-out automobile tires mixed with new live rubber, each having a series of patented flaps which interlock with other blocks. A special compound of melted rubber and tar is used as a cement.

SENATORSHIP FIGHT RAISES QUESTIONS

Massachusetts Party Leaders
Speculate on Lodge Attitude
Toward Mr. Walsh

By RUSH JONES

"Every effort is being exerted in certain quarters to make as difficult as possible for the Republican Party in Massachusetts the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate who can enter the fall campaign with any assurance of being able to defeat David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic incumbent. In this situation the League of Nations and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution enter."

This statement was made today by an influential Republican who asked that his name be not divulged. It is admitted that it is "good politics" for the Democrats to do what they can to make "rough going" for the Republicans. The great majority of Democrats in Massachusetts desire to re-elect Senator Walsh. His campaigning ability is conceded by Republican leaders and the majority of them have believed that the election under all the circumstances, Channing H. Cox of Boston, Governor of the Commonwealth, is the strongest available candidate for the Republicans to present.

Cox Popularity Nonpartisan
Governor Cox is an experienced politician and as an official of years' standing in the State he has acquitted himself with credit and admitted ability. From the time he entered the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1910 he has steadily gained, it is admitted at the State House, in the respect of the Republican and Democrat alike.

But the Governor has not gained for himself nor his family much of this world's goods in the time of his service as a legislator and latterly as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor. Therefore, he did not surprise his friends last winter when he announced that his public career would end with his tenure as Governor.

With the accession to the presidency of Calvin Coolidge a great change developed, as was natural, in the affairs of the Republicans in Massachusetts. At first, it was generally admitted that William M. Butler of Boston, and now chairman-apparent of the Republican National Committee in the campaign for the presidency in which Mr. Coolidge is to be the standard-bearer, would probably become the Republican senatorial nominee of the Massachusetts Republicans.

Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, longtime close personal and political friend to Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts' senior Senator, surprised many Republicans by announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Senate. He began at once an intensive preliminary campaign.

Then came the Veterans' Bureau discomfiture.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

League of Nations Home Paid for Ahead of Time

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—Despite serious reductions made in the League of Nations budget for 1924, the secretariat buildings in Geneva have now been paid for in full, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. From now onward they are the unencumbered property of the League.

These buildings were valued at 5,500,000 francs and were to have been paid for in 11 installments of 500,000 francs each. The last installment was only due Nov. 1, 1925. It was, however, paid May 1, 1924—18 months ahead of the scheduled time.

COOLIDGE VICTOR IN CALIFORNIA

Alameda County, Johnson Strong-
hold, Swings to President—Mc-
Adoo Carried Every County

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 17.—President Coolidge carried California on the basis of incomplete returns in yesterday's presidential primary election giving him the State's 23 delegates. The President's lead of more than 11,000 votes over Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, on returns from two-thirds of the State's 6974 precincts is expected to increase with related returns from the "solid south," a Coolidge stronghold.

William G. McAdoo, Democratic candidate, carried every county in the State. His six to one victory over an unopposed delegation, is considered a triumph for the dry Democrats since Mr. McAdoo was openly opposed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The California Minute Man, official organ of the association, devoted part of one issue to explain why Mr. McAdoo should not be allowed to carry California.

The Johnson strongholds of San Francisco City and county, and Alameda County including Oakland, reversed a political precedent, the former giving Mr. Johnson less than 9000 votes majority in 75,336 cast, returns complete, and the latter swinging to Mr. Coolidge by about 4000 votes.

Mr. Johnson's best northern counties were Sacramento, Fresno, Humboldt, Contra Costa, San Joaquin and San Francisco.

Voting generally was light in these counties in contrast especially with Los Angeles where the bond election brought out a heavy vote.

Eugene V. Debs polled a small vote on the Socialist ticket, as did Charles H. Randall on the prohibition ticket.

Coolidge Leads Mr. Johnson in Indiana by 6 to 1 Vote

By Special Cable

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7 (Special).—Returns from the largest primary vote ever cast in Indiana indicate that President Coolidge has carried the state six to one over Hiram W. Johnson for Republican presidential preference. Four years ago Senator Johnson ran a close race with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Indiana Democrats are united on Senator Samuel M. Ralston, their "favorite son" candidate for the White House, and there was no primary contest in their ranks yesterday.

A surge of Democrats into the Republican primaries exhausted the Republican ballots in many Indianapolis precincts. Local political observers, however, do not regard this as indication of a national trend, but of desire to assist in the nomination of Ed Jackson for Governor.

This morning Mr. Jackson, the present Secretary of State, was maintaining a majority lead over the five other candidates, on the basis of returns from half of the precincts of the State. He had a big lead over his nearest contender, S. L. Shank, Mayor of Indianapolis.

Dr. Carleton McCulloch, supported by the Democratic organization, was leading the field for his party's nomination for Governor, but had less than a majority of all votes cast. Nominations are left to a state convention unless the leading candidate has a majority, according to the state primary law.

METHODISTS AGAIN UNITED AFTER 80 YEARS' SEPARATION

Unification of Church in the
North and South Voted at
Springfield Meeting

Report of Special Joint Com-
mission Is Adopted by a
Vote of 802 to 13

By Special Cable

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7 (Special).—"Methodism is united, we are not divided, all one army we," sang 4000 voices this morning at the Municipal Auditorium when by a vote of 802 against 13 the report of the joint commission on unification was adopted by the Methodist General Conference and reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from which the northern body split 80 years ago, because of a controversy over slavery, became a reality.

Joy was unbounded. Tears streamed from the eyes of the delegates. The victory for progress was more complete than anyone had dreamed. The next step to complete unification will be to call a general conference of the Methodist Church, South. Bishops in Nashville are waiting to do this. The plan will go through this conference almost unanimously. Any real opposition would have been here.

The report of the commission, which is composed of 25 representatives of each of the churches involved, was adopted March 27-29, 1923 at a meeting at St. Louis. Of the 23 southern delegates present, 20 were favorable to the plan. All of the northern delegates present voted "aye." The report was thus endorsed by more than two-thirds of each group, which was the condition upon which it was submitted to the general conference here today.

Bishop McDowell Speaks

Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington, chairman of the commission on unification, argued for the plan after it had been read. The fervor of his address broke down any opposition that might have been in the air. At the close, a Negro, the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes of Philadelphia, came to the platform and said: "I count myself happy, as one of that group around which the day of unification centered in 1844, to second that motion."

The Rev. Charles A. Tindley of Calvary Church, Philadelphia (Negro), reputed to be the greatest orator of the race, mounted the platform and said: "In the interests of this great movement, the 350,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of my race say 'yes.' It had been expected that objection would come from the Negro delegates. Only one of the 13 says was from a Negro."

James D. Black of Barboursville, Ky., former Governor of the State, said, "I consider myself fortunate to be able to vote on this great question."

Others spoke and scores clamored for the floor, but hundreds more cried "vote, vote." The previous question carried. The motion was put. It was a count vote. Every one rose it seemed. Eight hundred and two, the tellers announced as favorable. The negative were called. Heads turned. Thirteen stood.

Bishop McDowell said: "We should not allow ourselves to be hindered by a real battle. The commission was released from any, binding instructions. We were not charged to find reasons against union. We were charged to find a way to unite."

We made a simple proposition. It was explained; we separated. The southern delegates spent an afternoon with it. They came back with a counter proposition. We discovered that we were trying to say the same thing. The next meeting was held at St. Louis in March, 1923.

The task of making a Christian sentiment—a Protestant sentiment—is not to be accomplished by divided strength. We must begin to live together as we are, with the minimum of churchly start with. The old problem of protecting the minority is in this plan taken care of.

I ask you to observe that the powers granted to the general conference in this plan make it a real battle, and not merely a nominal one. If I were a Methodist in China I would not wish to choose one denomination or the other on an issue that I know nothing about. I would propose its adoption for the effect upon the non-Christian world will along justify its adoption.

I have had through all the years of my ministry a feeling that I could not shake off that I would see these churches together and that I might have the privilege of doing something to bring them together. It is the afternoon of life for me. It is the morning of the united church.

Appeal Is Applauded

The bishop sat down while the audience rose and tremendously applauded his appeal. It seemed that there could be no one who would attempt to stem the rolling tide of unification.

The plan of unification is here summarized:

We, the Commissions of Unification holding that these two churches are essentially one in one origin, in one belief, in spirit, in purpose and polity—and desiring that this essential unity may be made actual in organization and administration throughout the world, do propose its adoption by the two churches by the processes which they respectively require:

Article I. Declaration of Union
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be united in one Church with two jurisdictions, under a constitution, with a General Conference and two Jurisdictional Conferences.

Article II. Name
(This is to be determined at the first Joint General Conference.)

Article III. Jurisdictions
Sec. 1. Jurisdiction Number One shall comprise all the Churches, An-

Annual Conferences, Mission Conference and Missions, now constituting the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Article IV. Composition of Jurisdictional and General Conferences.

The General Conference and the Jurisdictional Conferences shall be composed of the same delegates, said delegates to be elected by and from the annual conferences. (The method of apportioning the number of delegates, half of which are laymen and half clergymen, remains substantially the same as at present.)

Article V. The General Conference

Sec. 1. Voting. Every vote in the General Conference shall be by jurisdiction and shall require the majority vote of each jurisdiction to be effective.

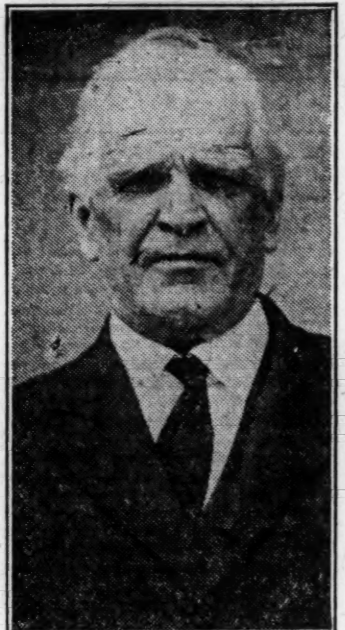
Sec. 2. Powers. Subject to the limitations and restrictions of the constitution, the General Conference shall have full legislative power over all matters distinctly ecclesiastical, and in the exercise of said power shall have authority as follows: (1) to define and fix conditions of church membership; (2) to define and fix the qualifications and duties of elders, deacons, local preachers, exhorters and deaconesses; (3) to make provision for church discipline; (4) to provide for the transfer of members, preachers, charges and districts from one jurisdiction to the other, with the consent of the preacher, charge or district it is proposed to transfer.

Sec. 3. Restrictive rules. No law or with certain constitutional restrictions already existing and traditional in the church.

Article VI. Bishops.

The bishops of the two churches as at present constituted shall be bishops of the united church without further action. Following the union, the bishops shall organize as one body to arrange for the superintendence of the work of the church. A bishop may be assigned to administer in any part of the church provided that when he is assigned to administer within the jurisdiction other than that by

Leader in Unification Work



BISHOP WILLIAM F. McDOWELL

which he was elected, it shall be with the consent of the majority of the bishops of the jurisdiction involved.

Article VII. Presidency of the General Conference

The bishops shall select by a majority vote of the bishops of each jurisdiction one or more of their number from each jurisdiction to preside at the sessions of the general conference.

Article VIII. Jurisdictional Conferences

Each jurisdiction shall have a jurisdictional conference possessing the full powers of the general conference of the churches now constituting said jurisdiction, except that such powers as are herein vested in the general conference shall meet quadrennially where the general conference is to assemble and immediately prior to its assembling and when desirable may meet during the session of the general conference, and at such other times and places as it may determine.

Article IX. The Judicial Council

(This article provides for a Judicial Council to review the acts of the General Conference and of the Jurisdictional Conferences.)

Article X. Amendments

The general conference shall at its first session provide a method of amending the constitution, in harmony with the existing procedure of the two churches.

Greetings from the Premier of Japan, the son of a Buddhist priest, were conveyed to the general conference this morning by Bishop Herbert Welch of Japan.

"There is neither theological nor governmental difference between the northern and southern branches of Methodism," said Dr. W. A. Shelton, professor of Semitic languages and literature at Emory College, Atlanta, Ga., in officially voicing the sentiments of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the General Conference of the northern organization last evening.

"The excuse for separation passed away 50 years ago."

The denomination split 80 years ago over the question of Bishop Andrews holding slaves which had been left as a bequest to his wife. As it was illegal in the State of Georgia to free slaves, the bishop had a difficult question to settle. Naturally there was a widespread variance of opinion and the controversy turned out to be the rock on which the church ship was wrecked.

Dr. Shelton spoke at a session of the conference given over to the reception of fraternal delegates at which Bishop Charles E. Locke of Manila, P. I., presided. The delegates were introduced by Dr. Wallace MacMullen of New York, who is chairman of the committee on the reception of fraternal delegates.

Dr. Kameiji Ishizaka, an outstanding preacher of Japan, and for the past two years president of the mission movement of his church, represented the Japanese Methodist Church. This denomination was organized 16 years ago by a combination of the missionaries and native workers of the Methodist Episcopal Churches North and South, and the Canadian Methodist

Church. Dr. Ishizaka spoke through an interpreter.

Persons who were anticipating a Japanese view of the immigration exclusion act which is designed to forbid the entry into the United States of all persons not eligible to citizenship were disappointed in Dr. Ishizaka's remarks. He discussed the Korean situation somewhat, but devoted most of his time to the progress of Christianity, in general, and Methodism, in particular, in the Japanese Empire.

WEALTH LEVY PLAN TO BE INVESTIGATED

(Continued from Page 1)

from South Carolina, sponsor of a bill for drafting capitalists as well as men, and also a measure providing for a commission to investigate the proposition, expressed pleasure over the reception given by the committee to the general idea. He said:

Members of Congress, with whom I have discussed the proposition seem to be favorable to legislation which would mobilize industries of the Nation, as well as the men, in time of war. All appear to be in favor of taking the profit out of war. A comprehensive plan for doing this would have the double effect of making war less probable, and make the Nation more impregnable in the event of a conflict.

The proposition is a big one. It has wide ramifications. Our committee has heard many witnesses support the plan. They have left us with valuable suggestions, but such a proposition requires the greatest care in consideration. I doubt if the committee has time enough to draft a comprehensive measure. The committee is more likely to report a joint resolution to have a commission investigate the proposition and report to the next Congress a detailed plan for accomplishing the purpose.

The resolution introduced by Mr. McSwain "to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war," points out that "It is the duty of Congress to require that the burdens and benefits of war shall be justly and fairly distributed," and that "modern warfare rests increasingly upon scientific knowledge and industrial resources and must be carried on by the Nation as a whole and not merely by the young men in arms."

The commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Smith, president of the American Fruit Drying Association, said that the commission would be composed of four members of the House Military Affairs committee and two members of the Senate, the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce, and three other persons not holding Government positions, and be selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of Labor, Industry and Capital. The commission would serve without pay and report to the President, who would forward the report to Congress, with or without recommendations, not later than Dec. 1, 1924.

SENATORSHIP FIGHT RAISES QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

closures in Washington, and following close upon this the "Teapot Dome" inquiry and its consequent changes in the Cabinet at Washington, and other far-reaching results. It became apparent, even to the casual onlooker, that the Republican party leaders had their work cut out for them to stem, if possible, the in-setting tide of political feeling that meant difficulty for any Republican candidate.

Mr. Butler, who had been the President's successful national convention delegate campaigner, came to be looked upon as the man who would best manage the presidential campaign. The political complexion of the coming Congress, too, is in the balance and the announcement of Mr. Butler's selection for national chairman was hinted at and then announced in that characteristic way at Washington.

With a presidential campaign on his hands, Mr. Butler and his friends felt that he could not run the Massachusetts senatorial race against a strong campaigner like Senator Walsh and the demand for Governor Cox to enter the senatorial primaries grew to insist on the part of "dry" Republicans and the believers in some League of Nations. Governor Cox has announced that he is for prohibition enforcement, and he has made himself hostile to the development of the sentiment that the United States must interest itself in world affairs and a World Court of Justice.

Target for Attacks

The Governor soon became the target on a subsurface campaign that sought to embarrass him in retracting his announced political withdrawal and the Democrats did what they could through their newspapers and political workers to make the decision of the Governor to yield to the wishes of a strong "dry" element in the party and those who did not believe the United States can hold aloof from world affairs.

The campaign made by Louis A. Coolidge gradually became more aggressive and yesterday Mr. Coolidge addressed himself to the President of the United States and other Republican leaders warning them that he represented as "interference" any overtures leading to the insinuation of selection of a particular individual to be the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

James Jackson, treasurer of Massachusetts, long a warm political adherent to Senator Lodge, is now a candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship against Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Lieutenant-Governor, admitted strong champion for the prohibition amendment, women's suffrage, and the World Court. Mr. Fuller and Senator Lodge had been at political loggerheads for years. Two years ago, however, when Mr. Fuller won a second nomination for the lieutenant-governorship Senator Lodge caused to be made public the fact that he and Mr. Fuller had come to an understanding. Since then the peace has been kept, and until the entry of Mr. Jackson into the field against Mr. Fuller, everything was proceeding harmoniously. All of these circumstances have led many Republicans to speculate as to

the attitude of Senator Lodge. It will be recalled that he and Senator Walsh were always in accord in Mr. Lodge's fight against the League of Nations. Senator Lodge was not a friend to the amendment, was carried and then he voted for the Volstead act and has always said that he favored enforcing the law, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments included, both of which he had originally opposed.

Senator Walsh did not enter the campaign against Senator Lodge two years ago at any stage of the game and he was in the State but a short time that year. He made no speeches against Mr. Lodge. What attitude Senator Lodge will take in the approaching senatorial campaign after Mr. Walsh is renominated is a matter of much quiet speculation among Democrats as well as Republicans.

COUNCIL STOPS MOVE TO OUST TREASURER

An order for the removal of Henry F. Lehan, city treasurer, from office, on the grounds of irresponsibility, carelessness and laxity, was introduced by Ralph Robart member of the Cambridge City Council, last night and defeated after a four-hour debate by a vote of 7 to 4, four members of the council being absent. Mr. Robart said that to raise the tax rate \$4 "would incur an added liability to the honest taxpayer for which he is in no way responsible."

Daniel P. Leahy opposed the motion for removal because, he said, he had "no information on which to act" and wished to hear from the city auditor before taking such action.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Carrie E. Collins, Cincinnati, O.; Emile H. Haas, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. Bradshaw, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Frank S. Burt, Waltham, Mass.; Mrs. Carlotta Malbury, San Francisco, Calif.

IMPETUS FOR CANADIAN MINES

WINNIPEG, Man., April 29 (Special Correspondence).—Another important step has been taken in the development of the mineral belt in northern Manitoba by the incorporation of the Kibik Mining Company, Ltd., which has been approved by the provincial Government. Letters patent for an Ontario syndicate, capitalized at \$2,000,000, have been applied for. The Kibik company will center activities in the Kibik Lake district, consolidating its interests with several other areas in order to give its option on the entire block to the Mining Corporation of Canada. This corporation, it is understood, will work those areas on which there has already been some development.

ORCHID EXHIBITION

of the AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

Horticultural Hall, BOSTON

Opens 6 P. M., Thursday, May 8

Closes 9 P. M., May 11

Admission Free

Dresses

Silk & Wool

Selection—Style—Quality

Plus Satisfaction and a REAL SAVING.

We cordially invite you to examine our Phone Corlans 1846

"Golflex"

To Day's GOWN

8 Church St. (bet. Liberty and Courtland) New York City

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:48 p. m.; Thursday 2 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Prepare for Vacation Time

300 100 Note Sheets \$3.00 Blue 100 Envelopes 100 Visiting Cards White

Finely embossed in contrasting inks, with your name and address. Mailed prepaid, nicely boxed—Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order with order 100 25 Engravo-Graph Co. New York City

Established 1878

"CORKS CORK" CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Read for Prices.

SAVE SEWING TIME With

NAIAD Perfect DRESS READY-TO-WEAR DRESS LININGS

Whether you make your own dresses or employ a seamstress, you will have your garments finished quicker and better with NAIADS. Easy to attach. Variety of sizes; also stylish stencil and long grain. Of finest material, Net, Mousline or Silk. Black or White. Made by the Manufacturers of NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS.

The C. E. CONOVER CO. 101 Franklin Street New York

the attitude of Senator Lodge. It will be recalled that he and Senator Walsh were always in accord in Mr. Lodge's fight against the League of Nations. Senator Lodge was not a friend to the amendment, was carried and then he voted for the Volstead act and has always said that he favored enforcing the law, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments included, both of which he had originally opposed.

Senator Walsh did not enter the campaign against Senator Lodge two years ago at any stage of the game and he was in the State but a short time that year. He made no speeches against Mr. Lodge. What attitude Senator Lodge will take in the approaching senatorial campaign after Mr. Walsh is renominated is a matter of much quiet speculation among Democrats as well as Republicans.

COUNCIL STOPS MOVE TO OUST TREASURER

An order for the removal of Henry F. Lehan, city treasurer, from office, on the grounds of irresponsibility, carelessness and laxity, was introduced by Ralph Robart member of the Cambridge City Council, last night and defeated after a four-hour debate by a vote of 7 to 4, four members of the council being absent. Mr. Robart said that to raise the tax

NATION-WIDE ARBITRATION LAW IS AIM OF NEW YORK SOCIETY

Popularity of New York Statute Cited—Move Under Way to Obtain Federal Statute

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7.—Rapid strides have been made in the last two years by New York business men in using the facilities for arbitration provided in a state law instead of resorting to court litigation in disputes over contracts. This was brought out last night at the second annual dinner of the Arbitration Society of America. The society's efforts to bring to the attention of the general public this law, which though four years old, is still but slightly known, are becoming so successful, according to some of the speakers, that its machinery is being strained to accommodate all the cases brought for hearing in its tribunal and expansion soon will be necessary.

The biggest undertaking of the society at the moment, that of obtaining a federal law similar to that in New York State, which will give arbitration the effect of judicial decisions in cases normally taken to federal courts, was discussed by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who is sponsoring the bill in the Senate. He described arbitration as developed by the law in New York, as the "great development in our jurisprudence."

New York Law Model
His bill No. 81005, has been favorably reported by the subcommittee to the Senate Judiciary Committee and he is polling the members to try to get them to report it out to the Senate in time for passage this session. It has already been reported out by the House Judiciary Committee. He said the bill followed closely the New York one and would give court recognition to arbitration in maritime contracts and disputes arising in interstate commerce.

Much of the scope of the bill concerning maritime contracts, he said, had already been covered in a Supreme Court decision written by Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice, recognizing the force of arbitration agreements.

Judge Moses H. Grossman, acting president of the society, made the announcement that preparations were now under way to have arbitration bills introduced in eight state legislatures. A resolution was also adopted at the dinner enlarging the board of governors of the society from 20 to 40, the object being to organize the society so as to be able to have introduced in 40 state legislatures holding sessions this year bills similar to that of New York.

Among the results already visible in New York, due to the use of the arbitration bill, said Mr. Grossman, are: less congestion on court calendars; decreased burdens on judges; less waste of time and money in settling disputes; and most important of all, he said, the elimination of the warlike element in disputes so that the parties could leave the arbitration tribunals with satisfaction and a feeling of friendship.

William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, commended the arbitration plan particularly for its great saving in time; its great simplicity and certainty that all the essential facts would be brought out, regardless of the court rules of evidence, and because of its opportune arrival at a time when two new fields of human activity, aviation and wireless, found the courts without any law or precedents for disposing of litigation arising from them.

A field in which arbitration has been put voluntarily into operation without laws, and with great success, was described by Charles C. Pettijohn, general counsel of the Films Board of Trade. His organization had established arbitration tribunals in 31 districts of the United States, he said, and after handling over 5000 cases was gratified by the results.

\$1,500,000 Saving Cited

Arbitration was particularly desirable in the film industry, he explained, because films were bought before completion, and because their value was determined by their public appeal rather than by their cost, so that the price could not easily be fixed in advance.

Tribunals composed of three exhibitors and three distributors in each of the 31 districts were therefore set up and had been so successful that in 90½ per cent of the cases the decisions were unanimous, in less than 10 per cent the decisions were four to two and in only 22 out of the 5000 cases did a seventh arbitrator have to be chosen to decide.

The saving in money, said Mr. Pettijohn, is estimated roughly at \$1,500,000.

Other speakers last night included William Rosenbaum, manufacturer, and Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee, who announced that he would ask his institution to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on

Judge Grossman for his work in promoting arbitration.

The society has arranged a list of 2000 prominent men in New York qualified to act as arbitrators who have volunteered their services to act in any cases so as to spread the idea. Some of these 2000 include Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Bernard M. Baruch, John H. Finley, Lieut.-Gov. George R. Lunn, Francis H. Sisson, Sol Bloom (D.), Representative from New York, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. Groups of prominent merchants are also buying full page advertisements in New York papers to get people acquainted with the opportunities for arbitration.

In addition to spreading arbitration laws throughout the United States the society also is drafting suitable clauses for insertion in all sorts of contracts so as to bind the parties according to the requirements of the New York law to arbitrate in the event of disagreement.

Four new members of the Board of Governors were elected as follows: Bainbridge Colby, Arthur S. Meyers, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the New York Supreme Court, and William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Public Service Corporation. The following were re-elected: Judge Grossman, Justice Charles L. Guy of the New York Supreme Court, Jules S. Hatch, treasurer of the society and Robert Lee Hatch.

KEMALISTS EVINCE NO FORWARD POLICY

Conspicuous Absence Noted in London of Constructive Program—Ismet May Resign

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—Even sympathizers with the new Turkish mentality—and they are yet in a significant minority—are becoming concerned about the Kemalists' failure to achieve any noticeable progress toward economic recovery. When all is said and done, the new regime must justify itself by its works, and although much of the old Ottoman edifice was destroyed during the 10 months passed since the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne, there is a conspicuous absence of anything in the nature of a constructive policy.

This does not merely apply to matters like the Ottoman debt which entail negotiations between governments. It applies also to the satisfactory establishment of commercial enterprises which are as important to Turkey as to the foreign capitalists. The affairs of the Smyrna-Aidin railway may be taken as a case in point. This company has never succeeded in obtaining the execution of an agreement reached last July, and owing to tariff reductions insisted on by the Government, it is unable to earn sufficient to meet debenture interest. All this apparently leaves the Turks unmoved, for the company's chief administrator has returned after a 10 weeks' visit to Ankara without achieving any amelioration of the situation. The business of other British and also French and Italian companies is in a precisely similar condition.

It is unlikely that this is due to any definite ill will on the part of the Turkish authorities. It is rather the virus of the new Nationalists' revolutionary ideals acting upon the people, who fail to understand their consequences and who are constitutionally provincial in outlook and dilatory and incompetent in administrative and economic affairs. None who know him would deny that Ismet Pasha's reputation for honesty is his principal qualification for the premiership—it is impossible to regard him as anything in the nature of a Greek statesman—yet his unfortunate indisposition appears to deprive the Ministry of competence, initiative or moral courage. It is possible that Ismet Pasha will shortly be compelled to relinquish office, in which case his probable successor will be Gen. Rafet Pasha.

The Nationalist attitude toward the Greek and Armenian patriarchates and Grand Rabbinate appears to be developing according to anticipations, and their term is apparently nearing a close. Mustapha Kemal has launched an attack on these institutions on all fronts, where, where, where.

If You Are Looking for QUALITY Be Sure and Ask for SCHULZE A-1 BREAD
At Your Grocer's
DES MOINES, IOWA

Harris-Emery's
DES MOINES, IOWA

A Smart Style
Footwear at \$10
As pictured a tan bark suede with straps and trimming to match, or of black satin with black kid trim; Spanish heels.

Good Service and Strenuous Wear in These
Eng. Broadcloth Shirts, \$3
Tan and White. Neckband Coll. Att. Styles.
Mail Orders Filled
FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
DES MOINES, IOWA

Handkerchief Linen, \$1 yard
You may choose this lovely, pure linen, in rose, yellow, orange, lavender, peach, green, gray, tan and other wanted shades. Forty inches wide. So popular for dresses, handkerchiefs and trimmings.
Let us send you samples.
Younker Brothers
DES MOINES IOWA

Ellsworth's
"South Bend's Premier Fashion House"
Distinctive, Original Modes in Women's Apparel
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Robertson Bros. Co.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
FOR WOMEN—Beautiful qualities embroidered person's own signature at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 Dozen
MEN'S Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered own signature, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 Dozen
Let us have your order for your number supply—samples sent.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

THE CHEERFUL LIVING ROOM
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

fours with his previous offensive against the Caliphate declaring their existence inconsistent with a republican government. He has accused them of being hotbeds of political intrigue and as far as the patriarchates are concerned this is not wholly untrue of their previous activities. Today, however, they are stripped of any political importance and while they have recently been the center of a series of ignoble squabbles, their suppression would be a notable break with tradition. Moreover, Kemal Pasha has to face the fact that it would be a breach of the understanding given by Ismet Pasha during the Lausanne Conference.

SPANISH DICTATOR TO CONTINUE RULE— PLEDGES REFORMS

By Special Cable

MADRID, May 7.—In a statement issued to the press yesterday on his return from Bilbao, where he visited many industrial plants and made numerous speeches on the occasion of the national holiday of May 2, Gen. Primo de Rivera, Dictator of Spain, said the Dictator had not yet run a third of its course. It would remain in office so long as the present public confidence continued, perhaps for years instead of months.

He said several laws of radical reform were being drawn up and that he intended to make justice cheaper, to reorganize the Government offices, and hinted that the army and navy strength might be reduced. He would make Spain a world power.

Prominent citizens of Bilbao pleaded for the reconsideration of the banishment decrees. He will decide toward the end of the week whether the political meetings organized by Melquiades Alazare, leader of the Social Reform Party, and by Count de Romanones, the Liberal leader, will be permitted. In this connection, he said, there was only one party, viz. the Dictator, who was ruling by the will of the people. The other parties represented a something of the past, which would disappear.

CHICAGO GIRLS' WEEK STIRS WIDE INTEREST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5.—Inquiries about Chicago's first Girls' Week from New York and other cities that may join in the movement indicate adoption of the idea on a broad scale. Miss Florence Holbrook, executive chairman of Girls' Week, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the organization for annual Girls' Week will be effected at a luncheon, to be held next month, Miss Holbrook stated. At this time the enlarged program for next year will be begun.

Complete records of Girls' Week are being prepared for the Chicago Historical Society. They will be kept as historical documents, and also as a guide for other cities taking up the movement. The many groups which made Girls' Week a success—schools, clubs, social agencies and municipal departments—will give their programs to the historical museum. Newspaper clippings and photographs will be placed on display.

Y. W. C. A. TO ASSIST EMPLOYED GIRLS

MADISON, Wis., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The University of Wisconsin will be the scene this summer of an experiment which, it is thought, may result in a widespread movement among Y. W. C. A.'s nationally to provide educational opportunities for girls in industry. Eight girls from various branches of employment have been selected in Madison as recipients of the Florence Sims scholarships for a six weeks' course in summer school at the university. The "Y. W." organizations of the city and the university are co-operating to raise \$500 to pay the girls' expenses.

Last year the Madison Y. W. C. A. sent an industrial representative to the summer course at Bryn Mawr and this year decided to institute the local scholarships, naming them for the late Florence Sims, widely known as former national industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL CALLS DR. K. L. BUTTERFIELD



Drawn from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

DR. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
President of Massachusetts Agricultural College

AMHERST, Mass., May 7.—Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, announced today that he had been offered the presidency of the Michigan Agricultural College. He said that he was not yet prepared to say whether he would accept it.

Dr. Butterfield was born in Lapeer, Mich., in 1868 and was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1891. He was assistant secretary of that college in 1891 and 1892 and field agent from 1892 to 1899.

He taught at the University of Michigan in 1902 and 1903 and was president of Rhode Island State College from 1903 to 1906. Since 1906 he has been president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and during the World War he was chairman of the Massachusetts committee on food production and conservation. He was given the degree of doctor of laws by Amherst college in 1910. He is the author of several volumes on rural life.

little relief can be given in the Kosovo prefecture, and a further sum of at least \$3000 is urgently needed. To prevent a further and worse famine next year the relief work will have to be continued, as the peasants are consuming the seed corn and are killing off live stock to meet the needs of the moment.

BROADDOCKS BUILDING BLOCKS
PASADENA, CALIF.
Construction material with which
CHILDREN LOVE
to build skyscrapers, boats and houses large enough to play in.
Two sets—\$25 and \$75. Roof boards and rafters for either set \$4.50 extra.
Folder upon request.
MAY H. NICHOLS
Amymay Studio—327 California Terrace

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
Clean, Pure and of uniform quality. We solicit your patronage.
Rockwell-Empire Coal & Ice Co.
Rock Island, Moline and East Moline
Phones: R. I. 290 M. 1433 E. M. 221

EDDY Refrigerators
SAVE MONEY
because they save ice through being better insulated. Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Round corners, slide shelves.
THE BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY
*Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
*CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston
336 Adams St., Dorchester

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
57-61 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON

The Cheerful Living Room
You can fill the walls with pictures, trophies and ornaments without injuring the plaster or wall paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10¢ pkts. In Canada 15¢
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Day, May 11
Send Her Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn
124 Tremont St., Boston Beach 3210

The Twenty-Third Psalm
De Luxe Edition, bound in sheepskin prepared in Palestine. Illustrated with actual views of Pastoral Life in Jerusalem. \$12.50
NEW TESTAMENT
King James version, bound with the Psalm; in beautiful Olivewood covers; hand-carved cross of Jerusalem. \$6.00
Money refunded upon request. Postpaid. Send check with order.
For Oriental jewelry and art objects write to importer and dealer
C. Arthur Meyers
39 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Expert Kodak Finishing
Rolls Developed 10¢ each
Velox Velvet or Glossy Prints 3¢ to 6¢ ea.
We have customers from Florida to North Dakota and from New York to California.
Est. 1909
Send films or write to Dept. M.
LA MOILLE POSTCARD WORKS
La Moille, Ill.

Sanitex Cleaners Tailors
EAST MOLINE, ILL. TEL. 119-W
CARL L. WALKER, Mgr.

PEACE AND FREEDOM LEAGUE INDORSES OULAWRY OF WAR

ONE GREAT SHOE UNIT ADVOCATED

Co-operative Plan in Buying, Selling, and Advertising Urged for Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 7 (Special).—Urging the shoe manufacturers of Haverhill to unite their efforts and promote a plan of co-operative advertising, co-operative selling and co-operative buying, Austin E. Gill, general agent, and Edward A. Keville, secretary-treasurer, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, submitted suggestions which they believe would work out successfully in meeting the competition with which the local shoe industry has to contend. The statement says:

We believe that the various shoe manufacturing firms in Haverhill must adopt some kind of co-operative action if they are to long survive the pressure of competition. We believe that they must act as one unit on many things, act as one huge corporation, unite their efforts, and, one to another as the various departments of one tremendous business bear one to another. The various independent firms, each with its own independence on many things and their strength in order that each may benefit as individuals and the city benefit as a whole.

Co-operative Advertising. By co-operative advertising we mean a concerted centralized and sustained effort on the part of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association to make Haverhill shoes known to the world. A steady drive to boost Haverhill as a shoe city. We do not think that Haverhill shoe manufacturers will deny that Haverhill makes the best shoes in the world. If they believe that let them say it in a body. Haverhill makes different classes and grades of shoes, but Haverhill makes the best shoes in that class.

Co-operative Selling. Let each salesman sell Haverhill shoes, not his firm's product alone. By that we mean where a salesman can turn a bit of trade to a manufacturer in Haverhill who is in a totally different class from the class his firm is in, why not do it? And, above all, let each salesman boost Haverhill at all times and in all places. Let Haverhill firms specialize in the particular kind or grade or class of merchandise that their equipment, capital and experience will enable them to help sell it. Assign territories to groups of buyers to these firms and concentrate on these. Each factory should feel they are but a department of one huge factory Haverhill.

Co-operative Buying. It would seem that a co-operative buying plan could be worked out, especially if any degree of standardization in the Haverhill factories could be reached. General Co-operation. A systematic, thorough, and careful watch over Haverhill as a city, by all bodies, in the matter of food and clothing costs, safe buildings, clean streets, etc. A watchful eye for every opportunity to get Haverhill before the public of the country in a favorable light. A determination to trade and buy in Haverhill, which is important.

SHIPPERS SEEK RATE ADJUSTING

Carriers Join in Petition to End Alleged Discriminations

A petition has been filed jointly by shippers and carriers asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate class rates between points within trunk line territory and between points in that territory and points in central and New England territory. The petition further requests that the rates be properly established which will be properly related to the existing rate structures which have been evolved from prior investigations of the commission.

W. H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the general shippers' committee and was authorized to sign the petition in its behalf. The purpose of the investigation is in order that the rate structure in question, which has for years been in a chaotic state, may be made orderly and comprehensible and adjusted on a basis which will provide for proper alignment with related rates. It is expected to be one of the most important investigations ever undertaken by the commission.

The petitioners set forth that such an investigation is necessary in order to ascertain whether there exist, and, if so, to remove discriminations between localities and industries located on or near the boundary lines of the various territories. Allegations of such discrimination in respect to the territory bordering on Central Freight Association and trunk line territories have been made on account of the establishment in Central Freight Association territory of a class rate system by the carriers and approved by the commission without the establishment of a correlated system of class rates in trunk line territory.

Similar allegations of discriminations, probably of a lesser degree, have been made as to the class rates in the territory bordering on the boundary between New England and trunk line territories, owing to the establishment in New England territory, partly by the commission and partly by the carriers, of class rate structures likewise without the establishment of any correlated structure in trunk line territory.

Besides hearing the signature of Mr. Chandler, the petition is signed by Robert N. Colver, chairman of the Trunk Line Association; Frank W. Urner, chairman of the New England Freight Association; and Eugene Morris, chairman of the Central Freight Association.

BUILDING COST MAY BE CUT

The legislative committee on mercantile affairs reported yesterday a bill which, if it becomes law, will change the building laws on Boston relating to load per square foot permitted to be carried on floors. John H. Mahony, building commissioner for Boston, said that if the law is amended reducing the load from 75 pounds, as now required, to 60 pounds, it will cause much more building to be started and result in a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent in the cost of the steel used.

MASSACHUSETTS LEADS NATION IN RURAL SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

State's Educational Policy and Good Roads Held Attributable Causes for Continued Advance

Fine things being done for public education in rural communities and small towns of Massachusetts, revealed in a report by a committee appointed to obtain information regarding progressive movements in rural education, include better teachers, better teaching, better buildings, and better facilities in every way. The committee of superintendents, appointed a year ago by the state superintendent of schools, was composed of Herman C. Knight, Littleton, chairman; Marion W. Stanton, Princeton; Charles E. Varney, Lee; Frederic A. Wheeler, Longmeadow; secretary; Loring G. Williams, Sturbridge; and Burr F. Jones, representing the state department of education.

Their report, recently made public, shows, in fact, that rural education in Massachusetts is taking rapid strides forward, so that there is no longer the great gap that once existed between the education offered the city child and that offered the one living on the farm. While there is much needed improvement there is an awakening still throughout the system and continued progress has been made by many communities.

State's Policy Cited. The policy of the Massachusetts State Department of Education for professional training of teachers, with the advantages it offers in that direction through its normal schools, summer schools, teachers' institutes and university extension courses, the series of conferences it conducts annually for teachers, superintendents, school committee members and supervisors is held chiefly responsible for the advance. The state policy of good roads also has played an important part.

Good roads have made it possible to conduct schools at one central point to which the pupils may be conveyed in motor busses or horse-drawn vehicles. It is estimated that 27,000 children are being transported to school in Massachusetts at public expense. Each year more motor transportation is provided, and an increasing proportion of the vehicles used are well lighted, heated in winter, and provide sufficient room for the children carried.

The town of Southwick, which has more one-teacher schools than any

other town in the State with one exception, has recently appropriated \$50,000 to build a fine, modern school plant in the village for all the pupils of the town. This is an immediate result of the completion of two state highways which cross that point.

Pioneer in Consolidation. Massachusetts was the pioneer State in the consolidation movement that has now assumed large proportions throughout the United States. At the present time about 50 per cent of the Massachusetts towns under 10,000 population have all or nearly all pupils assembled in a centralized school plant. Of the towns less fortunate in that respect, practically every one is able to report some measure of consolidation, varying in degree all the way from the union of one or two very small one-teacher schools to that of almost complete consolidation.

A federal publication is authority for the statement that Massachusetts has a smaller percentage of its teachers in one-room schools than any other state in the Union. Of the 183 new school buildings and additions completed and 44 begun in the State within the last six years only three one-room schools have been built, only one since 1919. Advantages made possible by the consolidated school include better trained and more experienced teachers, grouping of pupils according to advancement in classes large enough to add interest, games and social activities providing needed training, enriched curriculum, retaining of pupils in school longer, and provision of a community center. It tends to unify the educational and cultural interests of the town.

The report gives it as clear that the rural towns of Massachusetts are very generally committed to the policy of consolidation of schools and that consolidation will go on as permanent roads are constructed and motor conveyances come into more general use. In the towns having sparse population, low valuation and poor roads, the elimination of one-teacher schools is as yet impracticable, the report says. In such localities attention must be directed, for some time to come, to making the one-teacher school more effective. Less than 3 per cent of elementary school children in Massachusetts are now attending one-teacher schools.

LABOR OFFERS PLAN FOR STATLER HOTEL

Leader Defends Boston Wage Scale and Urges Cuts in Other Building Costs

Financiers, contractors and building equipment dealers of Boston should cut their prices to figures that would make it possible for E. M. Statler of Buffalo, N. Y., to erect his projected hotel in this city, according to John T. Walsh, president of the United Building Trades Council of Boston, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, in which he defends labor's wages here. There are hundreds of building workers unemployed in this city, he says, who are eager for this opportunity, and have no apologies to make for their mechanical ability, or the wage rates of their organization.

The statement follows, in part: The Statler decision is too serious a matter as far as the building tradesmen are concerned to have misleading statements go unchallenged when it is stated "that Statler has decided to wait for better conditions." In justice to the men engaged in the building industry we are moved to call the attention of the public to the fact that in 1923 the workers endeavored to secure an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.25 per hour, basing their request upon the fact that wage rates in other cities had reached the \$1.25 per hour mark, and, too, because of the high living cost that existed and exists now in this vicinity.

One of the many answers of the building contractors, public officials, and others to the request of the building trades workers for wage increases was that an increase of 25 per cent would result in the curtailment of building projects that were contemplated, and one of the outstanding projects cited, the proposed Hotel Statler.

To be brief, the organized building tradesmen, in order to stabilize conditions and to create more work, compromised and signed a two-year wage agreement for a minimum wage of \$1.10 per hour for 14 trades, and a \$1.25 per hour for 10 trades, for two years, these agreements expire April 1, 1925.

We have knowledge that in other cities where Statler houses have been built in past years, wage rates paid to building tradesmen were cut in many instances higher than the present Boston wage rates.

We extend the co-operation of the building trades unions to Mr. Statler. We have done and will continue to do our part. Let the financial men, estimators and contractors do their part by sharpening their pencils to a degree of nicety that will enable the Statler Hotel to be built on no more costly basis as low as they are ever going to be in Boston. The employing group owe it to the workers of Boston to see to it that the Statler Hotel is built this year.

REPUBLICANS TO CONFER

WORCESTER, Mass., May 7.—Under the auspices of the Republican State Committee, there will be a conference here May 17 of the Republican chairmen, women chairmen and secretaries of the cities and towns comprising the third and fourth congressional districts for educational purposes in connection with the approaching presidential campaign.

WESTERN PACIFIC EARNINGS

The pamphlet report of the Western Pacific Railroad for 1923 shows net income of \$1,819,735, equivalent after preferred dividends and sinking fund of 25 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with \$1,105,345 in 1922, or \$4.02 a share as preferred. Surplus was \$1,119,735, compared with a deficit of \$1,538,655 in 1922. Gross revenue was \$14,128,268, compared with \$12,505,846 the year before.

Transit of Mercury to Be Visible Today

Phenomenon to Start in This Section at 4:42 P. M.

The planet Mercury, a small reddish star seldom visible, will come between the earth and the sun late today, and can be seen through glasses, passing across the face of the sun beginning at 4:42 standard time. Mercury takes this course once in every 6-2-3 years, but will not be visible here again until November, 1940. The transit continues for about eight hours, but as the sun will set here long before that, its completion will be seen only on the Pacific coast.

WOOL RECEIPTS FALL BELOW 1923

Customs Figures of Port of Boston Announced

Light receipts of wool at the port of Boston reduced both the valuation of merchandise brought here from foreign countries during the month of April and also the sum collected in duties under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. Figures issued today by W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port, show the valuation of imports into the Massachusetts Customs District, in April to be \$2,607,776 and the duties collected \$346,226.30, compared with \$28,410,363 and \$3,856,216.30 respectively, for the month of March.

Figures are also given, showing the valuation of imports and the duties paid for the first four months of this calendar year, with comparisons for the similar period of the last two years, as follows:

	Imports	Duties
1924—		
April	\$2,607,776	\$346,226.30
March	\$28,410,363	\$3,856,216.30
February	\$7,445,400	\$922,399.19
January	\$24,357,195	\$3,410,613.18
1923—		
April	\$4,924,756	\$647,391.74
March	\$8,069,526	\$1,029,650.59
February	\$4,860,911	\$740,815.44
January	\$11,456,322	\$1,580,240.00
1922—		
April	\$16,451,586	\$1,074,246.72
March	\$14,409,395	\$1,940,385.56
February	\$17,754,975	\$1,992,006.56
January	\$13,812,210	\$1,338,769.14

CHESTNUT HILL CLUB MAKES BIGGEST GAIN

BOSTON FOUR-BALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

	Bellevue	Chestnut Hill	Vinechester	Woodland	Commonwealth	Weymouth	Oakley	Belmont Springs	Wollaston
Matches Won	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Lost	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

The Chestnut Hill Golf Club was the biggest gainer in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League championship series yesterday and jumped from a tie for sixth place in the standings to a tie for second, only half a point behind the leaders. The fact that this was accomplished at the expense of the Woodland Golf Club was a surprise to followers of the competition, the score of the match being 10 1/2 to 14.

Oakley Country Club and the Brae Burn Country Club each added nine points to its winning column at the expense of the Wollaston Golf Club. The Weston Golf Club respectively. Oakley's win moved it from last place up to a tie with Weston for seventh. Bellevue retained its hold on first place by defeating Belmont Springs Country Club, 7 to 5. Winchester Country Club won the other match by defeating Commonwealth Country Club, 7 to 5.

Leads "Midnight Sing"



H. AUGUSTINE SMITH
Head of the Department of Fine Arts in Religion at Boston University Who Will Lead Community "Sing" on State House Steps Tonight

COMMUNITY 'SING' IS MUSIC FEATURE

To Be Held on State House Steps—Special "Pops" and Pullman Porters' Chorus Scheduled

Thousands of men, women, and children are expected to assemble about the steps of the State House tonight for the "midnight sing" to be conducted under the direction of Prof. H. Augustine Smith, professor of art in religion at Boston University.

The concert will begin at 11:30 p. m. and will be accompanied by stereophonic slides representing scenes of the Nativity. Moving lines of costumed Boston University students, bearing electric torches, will add further color to the spectacle. For the most part, the hymns to be sung will be those intimately associated with Boston's musical history.

Another event of general interest is "Music Week Night" at the Pops, Symphony Hall, where, at 8 o'clock, under Agide Jacchia, conductor, the musicians will give a program played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra 43 years ago.

A lecture on "Animal Sounds in Music" was given this afternoon by Walter R. Spalding of the music division at Harvard. At the same time, at the State House, a chorus of Boy and Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls led a community sing, in which they were assisted by an orchestra of 100 violins. These girls and boys also sang at City Hall, and on the steps of the Park Street Church, where "America" was first sung.

A unique chorus and orchestra, made up entirely of Negro Pullman porters, will give a concert, with a 25-piece band, at Douglas Square, Roxbury, from 7 to 8 this evening, Joseph Yearde conducting.

The chorus of more than 1600 Boston public school children, accompanied by a juvenile orchestra, provided the feature of the third day of Music Week at Symphony Hall yesterday. More than a dozen schools participated.

Tomorrow's Program

Harvard Music Division. (Open classes during Music Week.)
9-10 a. m.—Advanced Harmony—Mr. Spalding. Course on Beethoven.
10-11 a. m.—The Appreciation of Music—Mr. Spalding. Brahms' Sonata in A major for violin and piano. By Harrison Keller and Mr. Baird.
11-12 a. m.—Canon and Fugue—Mr. Heilmann.
12-1 p. m.—Modern French Music—Mr. Hill.
2-3 p. m.—Harmony—Mr. Spalding. All teachers and guests invited.
4 p. m.—Boston University School of Religious Education. H. Augustine Smith, Director of Fine Arts in Religion. Trumpets will sound signals for all classes to begin singing simultaneously. Harvard Music Division. Open house all the week.

Noon—The Navy Band concert on the Common.
12:30 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral. Organ recital by Arthur E. Phelps, organist and choir-master.
3 p. m.—Miss Fales Peck, musical director, and the Taylor-Ham-Berry Trio at studio of Stetson Humphrey, 222 Beacon Street, under auspices Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.
4-6 p. m.—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club at Harvard Music Building, Talk by Ballantine.
5 p. m.—Tufts College students give exposition of chamber music, under Mr. Lewis.
6-8 p. m.—Concert by augmented orchestra in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A.
8-9 p. m.—Boston Rubber Shoe Company dinner and concert at Twentieth Century Club.
7 p. m.—Inter-Settlement School Contest at Huntington Hall, Lowell Institute.
7 p. m.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club and Jazz Orchestra concert at Deer Island.
8-9 p. m.—Special music by the New England Conservatory students in the Y. M. C. A.
8 p. m.—Special Music Week concert by the Boston City Club Glee Club at the club rooms, assisted by Boston Festival Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Concert at South Junior High School, Waltham. Short lecture on "Music of the American Indian."
8 p. m.—Concert program by Chickering & Sons at their studio, 148 Tremont.
8 p. m.—Concert on the Common by Sanford's Band of Malden.

PASTOR TO BECOME EDUCATOR

WORCESTER, Mass., May 7 (Special).—The Rev. Crawford O. Smith, pastor of Pleasant Street Baptist Church, sent his resignation today to the officials of the church. The resignation will take effect May 25. He has accepted the presidency of Nicholas Academy and Bible Institute at Dudley, Mass., and will begin his new duties June 1.

ARBORETUM'S MANY CONIFERS PROVE HARDY THROUGH WINTER

Nearly All Known Species Thrive in Pinetum, the Silvan Laboratory for Experimental Planting

The pinetum of Arnold Arboretum, which is believed to contain the largest collection of cone-bearing trees and shrubs in the United States and probably the best in the world—only the few species known to occur on the mountains of New Guinea being unrepresented—passed through the winter in splendid condition, according to a special bulletin devoted exclusively to the conifers.

Among the species from milder climates whose transplanting in Massachusetts has been largely experimental are the short-leaved pine of the southern states called *Pinus echinata*, the Taiga, heterophylla of the Pacific coast, the Japanese *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Picea Breweriana* and *Libocedrus decurrens*; the *Cupressus Macnabiana* of California and Oregon.

Others. Most of these plants grow on the sheltered side of Hemlock Hill. The leaves of some were browned slightly by the winter, but their growth has not been affected. The bulletin continues: The most beautiful conifer introduced into cultivation by the Arboretum is probably *Taxus caroliniana*. The seeds of this tree were first planted at the Arboretum in 1881, and the trees raised from these seeds are, to most people, the handsomest conifers in the collection. It has taken a long time for the beauty of this tree to be appreciated, and there are few, if any, cultivated large trees outside of the Arboretum. It is becoming better known, however, every year, and one Massachusetts nursery company can supply plants of various sizes in great numbers and at reasonable prices.

The oldest *Pinus Engelmannii* of the Rocky Mountains is another good introduction of the Arboretum. At its best it is sometimes 120 feet high with

all true, often more than 100 years old, frequently forming great forests up to altitudes of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and is widely scattered above 5000 feet through the whole Rocky Mountain system.

That this pinetum has done useful work is shown in the case of conifers of wide distribution, in demonstrating that the plants raised from seeds gathered in some parts of their range are harder than in others. The trees from the coast states never have proved hardy in the east, but in 1873 and 1874 Dr. Parry sent to the Arboretum from Colorado seeds from which a hardy race of this tree was raised.

Probably, however, the most interesting experiment is the one with the Cedar of Lebanon. For centuries it was believed in western Europe that this tree grew naturally only on Mt. Lebanon in Palestine, and all the trees in cultivation were raised from seeds gathered in that region or from the trees grown from these seeds in England or France.

A comparatively few years ago it was discovered that the Cedar of Lebanon formed forests on the Antitaurus Mountains in Asia Minor, about 500 miles north, and in a much colder region than the Lebanon. In 1891 the Arboretum sent a collector from Smyrna to the Antitaurus to collect seeds of the Cedar of Lebanon. He was very successful, and sent to the Arboretum a quantity of seeds and a large amount of herbarium material.

Much of the seed was distributed in the United States and Europe, but no report from it has been received. The seed planted here grew well, and the trees have grown irregularly in size. The tallest of them are already at least 30 feet high and have grown more rapidly than any seedlings of conifers planted here before. The Arboretum. These trees are hardy.

HARVARD BRIDGE REPAIR ATTACKED

Speakers at State House Favor Entirely New Structure

Until late yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts House Ways and Means committee heard argument after argument in favor of the building of an entirely new Harvard Bridge, connecting Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, with Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and New Hampshire. With few exceptions, the speakers took the position that it would be a great mistake for the Legislature to adopt the measure proposed by William D. Lancaster, Representative of Dorchester, providing for the expenditure of \$1,200,000 in repairs upon the present structure and for shortening the actual bridge construction by making promontories on each side of the Charles River.

From the time, about noon, when James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, made an appeal for the erection of a structure of a type and character of architecture commensurate with the ideals of Boston and of Cambridge, until the last speaker had been heard, there was slight support of the bridge-repair plan.

Most unpopular of all the features of the Lancaster program was that of building promontories into the basin on both sides of the river which would jut out toward mid-stream. It was urged by speakers that such an innovation would destroy the present beautiful contour of the Charles River Basin.

Following Mr. Curley, Robert D. Andrews, R. Clifton Sturgis, C. Howard Walker, H. J. Carlson and Edward Hoyt, prominent architects, spoke. These men supported in the main the ideas voiced by the Mayor.

Mr. Andrews reasserted his views upon the character of the bridge to be erected. He said that a structure of the kind he had in view and which Mr. Curley and many others also favored, should be of stone. Mr. Andrews felt sure that such a bridge not only would be the most suitable and appropriate, but the most economical in the end.

STUDENTS TURN DAY LABORERS

Improvements Made at New Hampshire University

DURHAM, N. H., May 7 (Special).—Every member of the student body and the faculty, to the number of about 1000, turned out at 8 o'clock this morning for the annual day's work in improving the appearance of the University of New Hampshire and in contributing to the beautification of the campus and grounds. Everybody appeared on the campus in work clothes, including the girls, who were by no means an unimportant factor in promoting the work.

Good progress had been made at noon when activities were suspended for a dinner of chicken salad, scalloped potatoes, buttered rolls and apple pie and ice cream on the campus where a band played. At 1:30 the students and faculty were back at their work which they hope to have completed late in the afternoon. These are the projects which are under way:

- Completion of the weight events field.
- Construction of a new freshman baseball field.
- Improvement of the landing at the ski jump.
- Preparation of an area to be flooded later for a swimming pool and skating rink.
- Continuation of work on men's tennis courts.
- Building of a bath house, a float and a stage on the Oyster River.
- Continuation of work on girls' tennis courts.
- Painting bleachers, board track and score board.
- Improvement of grounds around girls' dormitories.
- Improvement of paths through the college woods.
- Making of R. O. T. C. flag.
- Construction of a pistol range.
- Members of the faculty who were not engaged on these projects were busy "housecleaning" at the Faculty Club and improving the faculty tennis courts.

MAINE'S POWER POLICY DEFENDED

Senator Brewster for Continuation and Further Development by Private Capital

DANVILLE JUNCTION, Me., May 7 (Special).—Adherence to the established policy of nontransmission of the water powers of the State was expressed by Senator Ralph O. Brewster, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in an address here today before the Androscoggin Pomona Grange. This was Senator Brewster's first public utterance on the water power issue during the present campaign. He said:

It is the almost unanimous opinion of those with whom I have discussed this question during the past year, representing all shades of opinion, that Maine should adhere to its non-transmission policy. The more earnestly we are urged by those outside the State to make a change in this respect, the more earnestly we shall realize the importance of the position which we occupy, with 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per year of power available according to the latest estimates.

It is also to be remembered that huge developments and transmission lines serving southern New England will not be established unless some permanence of service is assured. This is indicated by the recent report of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts upon the power situation with reference to the Canadian powers, where it says: "The question whether Canadian and provincial governments will give assurance that this amount of power will be allowed to be transmitted for a sufficiently long term of years cannot be answered until the problem is specifically presented to the Canadian and Quebec parliament and action taken by them."

In so far as the remaining rights within the control of the State are concerned, either to water powers or to water transportation, I believe the policy of lease rather than sale of these rights is clearly advisable and I have not heard this policy seriously questioned. These rights will be of inestimable value to another generation as must be recognized by any sane policy of power situation in the country today. A long-term lease along the lines provided for under the Federal Water Power Act drawn under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt protects the interests of the State and the people and also of the developing companies, assuring them adequate protection in their investments.

Let the non-transmission policy be continued and development of our water resources by private capital be encouraged. In so far as the remaining rights controlled by the State are concerned, let them be handled by a liberal policy of long-term leases with the state's rights fully protected along the lines of the Federal Water Power Act as laid down by Theodore Roosevelt.

BROWNING EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Display Commemorates 112th Anniversary of Poet's Birth

Autographed letters, at least one of which never has been published, character sketches, proof sheets and first editions of the works of Robert Browning, are gathered together in a Browning exhibition at the Boston Public Library, to commemorate the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of that poet's birth. The display is in the Barton room, where the library of the Boston Browning Society is deposited. The most valuable exhibit is an album of caricatures, sketched by the poet. There are 29 of these drawings, which are said to be characteristic of Browning's humor as revealed in many of his paradoxical poems.

There are the proof-sheets of "Sordello" (bound in a volume), containing all the corrections and interpolations in Browning's handwriting, and the first edition of the book itself (published in 1840). The proof-sheets of the "Agamemnon" (1837) also are with Browning's corrections.

The collection is rich in first editions. The "Paracelsus" (1835), "Straford" (1837), the Poems (1849), "Christmas Eve and Easter Day" (1850), "Men and Women" (1855), "Dramatis Personae" (1864), "The Ring and the Book" (1868-69), all are represented in first editions, including the first American, and especially the first Boston editions.

Some of the more recent publications are illustrated richly. A selection of the poems, in an edition of 125 copies, is printed on Japanese vellum. The clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, cast in bronze by Harriet Hosmer in Rome, 1853, attract much attention, as do the portraits of the poet.

The Browning collection at the library, together with the works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, comprises over 700 items and includes many rare copies, but its distinguishing feature is its wealth of reference works, in critical, biographical and expository studies.

DECISION IS FILED BY SHOE ARBITER

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 7 (Special).—The final ruling and decision of Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter in the shoe industry here, in connection with the readjustment of wages in the turned shoe factories, was today placed in the hands of a special board of representatives of the manufacturers and the union. It was announced that the document would be made public tomorrow.

While no official statement can be procured to indicate the contents of the decision, it is generally conceded that the readjustments are to be downward, and that the shoe workers will be expected to accept a cut in wages, although the neutral arbiter will probably recommend that, when conditions warrant it, the wages shall be increased again.

The turn shoe factories comprise about 70 per cent of the shoe manufacturing business in the city, and the decision is one of the most important that has yet been made under the new working conditions.

J. S. LAMONT ADMITS HE BURNED BOOKS

Redmond Co. Head Testifies in Contempt Proceedings—Asserts Surplus Wiped Out

In the attempt to purge himself of contempt for which he is now in jail, James S. Lamont, president of the defunct brokerage house of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., today took the witness stand at the resumed receivership hearings before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, and told the story of how he burned certain of the company's books at his home in Natick. He is now in the East Cambridge jail because of his failure to turn these books over to receivers in compliance with a court order.

Under cross-examination by his counsel, James H. Vahey, Mr. Lamont testified that he destroyed the ledgers in question on the grounds of his home on the evening of March 6, the next day after the United States marshal took possession of the Redmond company offices. He said the books were brought to his home, but he did not say how they got there.

When the receivers raided his residence and seized other books and papers, he said, they passed within 20 feet of where he had the bonfire. The steel frames that remained are still there, he said, and offered to take the receivers to see them if they wished to go.

Mr. Lamont denied that he had taken the books from the Redmond office the night before the office was closed. U. S. Judge James M. Morton, in finding him in contempt some two weeks ago, held at that time that it was quite probable from the evidence that Mr. Lamont had taken these books away and it was on this presumption that he ordered him committed. The Redmond president later, in conference with Judge Morton, stated that he had destroyed these books, but it did not

obtain his release as the justice said he did not believe him.

Mr. Vahey also placed in the records of the bankruptcy proceedings his response to the petition of the receivers, now pending in the United States District Court, for an order compelling George F. Redmond, Arthur H. Digges and Mr. Lamont, officers of the company, to turn over some \$3,500,000 in assets alleged to be concealed.

Among the evidence which the receivers have based their claim that such assets were in existence are four loose-leaf books which were seized in the raid on the Lamont home. Among other items therein shown was one representing a surplus of \$1,700,000 in 1922. Today Mr. Lamont testified that the system under which these books were kept was devised by him for the exclusive use of himself and Mr. Redmond. They were correct in some details and totally incorrect in others, he said. In fact, they were largely for the purpose of approximation for the purpose of determining by comparison just how the branch offices were getting on, he testified. For example, an item of \$39,897.60, which Charles G. Bourne, an expert accountant, had previously testified represented the amount of commissions paid to brokers in 1922, the witness said was wholly incorrect. The commissions, he declared, were more than \$1,000,000.

As to the alleged surplus of \$1,700,000 in 1922, also given in evidence by Mr. Bourne for the receivers, Mr. Lamont said that depreciation of securities could easily have wiped this sum out.

Under examination by Mr. Vahey, Mr. Lamont, who under direct examination had refused to answer a large part of the questions put to him by receivers on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him, was quite talkative today. He volunteered much information and delivered short speeches by way of explaining the business procedure of his company.

Mr. Lamont also testified that he had possibly others in cross-examination before the receivership hearings are concluded.

Washington Observations

Washington, May 6

WILLIAM M. BUTLER, who is to be generalissimo of the Republican presidential campaign, has boundless faith in Calvin Coolidge. Eleven years the President's senior, Mr. Butler has known his political career since its inception, and watched it develop almost as sympathetically as Frank W. Stearns. The President's fight for election in 1924 will be directed very largely by a quartet, of which he himself is one and the others, Butler, Stearns, and Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Stone were boyhood cronies, and their friendship ripened with the years.

Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, statistician, is credited with some of the basic ideas written into the Dawes reparation report. He accompanied the American commission to Europe as its statistician-in-chief and wrestled with the figures relating to Germany's capacity to pay as if they were his regular mathematical diet. During the war he was the statistician of the war industries board, chief statistical officer of the United States Army, and later, functioned in the same capacity for the American mission at the Peace Conference.

This is the season when presidential candidates suddenly burst upon the literary horizon as biographical subjects. "McAdoo," by Mary Synon, a Chicago newspaperwoman, is the latest. "The Man and His Times—A Panorama in Democracy," is the book's subtitle. The author cites as one of her pleas in extenuation the inclusion of "McAdoo's important letters to President Wilson on the great questions that arose during 1917 and 1918."

"The Price of Freedom—Speeches and Addresses by Calvin Coolidge," is the title of a volume just issued in London, a counterpart of the

American original. This is what a critic in the Sunday Times says of it:

President Coolidge's volume is valuable and interesting, not because of any inherent profundity—on the contrary, it is rather pedestrian—but as an index to the mind and motives of a man who holds so potent a post as President of the United States, with all that implies in the outside world. The American chief executive is Calvin by name and Calvin by nature.

There was a little episode at the White House the other day which illustrates the growing independence of Canada. Miss Agnes MacPhail, the only woman member of the Canadian Parliament, was presented to President Coolidge. The introduction was made not by the British Ambassador, but by Mr. Mahoney, who represents the Canadian department of external relations in Washington. Mr. Mahoney makes his headquarters at the British Embassy, but is in practical charge of dominion affairs here. The Irish Free State maintains Washington offices on premises of its own, with Professor Timothy A. Smiddy in charge. Donald MacKinnon, in New York, Canada, Ireland and Australia all hope some day to have their own direct diplomatic relations with Uncle Sam.

Washington is full of emissaries from colleges and universities at this season, bent upon inducing statesmen to deliver commencement orations in June. Honorary degrees are usually attached. Woodbridge N. Ferris (D.), Senator from Michigan, will be the principal speaker at the University of Notre Dame, and will be made an honorary L. L. D.

Pig Iron and Coke
For Every Purpose
"Gilbert" processed smithing coal.
Tuffi Bros.
Pig Iron & Coke Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPARKS MULE AND HORSE COMPANY
Established 1869
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES
St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

THE FRESHEST MILK FROM HEALTHY COWS PASTEURIZED IN ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST EQUIPPED DAIRIES.

PEVELY
The Best Milk
St. Louis, Mo.

HEYDT BAKERY
SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

"Make Friends with the First"
NATIONAL BANK
IN ILLINOIS
BROADWAY—LOCUST—OLIVE

The First National Bank in St. Louis is the largest National Bank west of the Mississippi. Its service covers the entire field of banking.

HARRY E. WEBER, INC.
Operating
STEWART-WARNER
Products Service Station
582-4 Jefferson St. - MILWAUKEE
Tel. Broadway 9411-9412

Carberry-Parker
Company
"BADGER MUSIC SHOP"
425 Grand Ave. - 425 Jackson St.
MILWAUKEE

THILL'S HAND LAUNDRY
135 ONEIDA STREET
Phone Broadway 258 Milwaukee, Wis.
FINE HAND WORK

LADIES TAILOR & HAT MAKER
422-424 JEFFERSON ST. MILWAUKEE

Wm. A. KAUN MUSIC CO.
"Everything Known in Music"
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Old English Room
HOTEL MEDFORD
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Luncheon 60c Dinner \$1.25
We believe this to be the most refined room in the city.
Seating 100 persons.

VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUNDRY CO.
J. W. WHITEHILL, Prop.
"Snow-white Family Washing"
Wet wash—Rough dry—Finished
570 E. WATER ST. MILWAUKEE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BACKED BY Y.W.C.A.

National Board Has Power to Act in Endeavor for World Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7.—With a resolution in favor of American entry into the League of Nations as its farwell, the eighth biennial convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association closed its session at the Hotel Commodore yesterday afternoon. Though there was some opposition to the resolution, the viva voce vote left no doubt of the large majority in favor. An effort to urge reservations qualifying America's entry failed amid applause when no one was found to second the motion.

This will mean that the national board of the association is committed to working in favor of the League and that at any time when the influence of the organization can be brought to bear to promote the entry of this country, the board will have full authority to speak on behalf of its 600,000 women members.

Text of Peace Resolution

The resolution said:

It is resolved, that, on the basis of the actions of former conventions expressing our conviction that war should be outlawed, and our feeling of responsibility for the promotion of peace and better understanding between nations; and in favor of the action of the national board endorsing the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and with the conviction that the League of Nations offers itself as a further means toward developing stable and equitable relationship among nations, we, the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, pledge ourselves to our efforts to secure the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Among those who urged acceptance of the resolution was the Countess of Portsmouth. The League, she said, had already done a great deal not only in ameliorating the post-war troubles of the stricken countries, but also in actually on more than one occasion preventing a breakdown of war.

Summing up the work of the convention in an interview with newspaper representatives at the close of the session, the president, Mrs. Frederick M. Paist of Philadelphia, said in part:

The convention's actions have all been in line with the most careful thought and the most earnest conviction. Our political influence has, I think, been very conservatively handled in the past, and the large conservative element in our national board is usually the one that will continue to be so handled in the future.

Program Clarified

I consider the most important result of this convention to be that our whole program in the United States has been made more clear than ever before. Now every local association thinks more than before that it is a unit of the national board. I think that this will help us to march along together better.

No one can estimate what the international value of this convention has been. Delegates from small towns and rural communities have had actual contact with women of other nations. Those whom they met from other nations, too, were very exceptional women. This is going to broaden the international attitude of persons outside the association.

The decision on where the convention is to meet in 1926 will be later by the national board. At the closing session invitations were extended on behalf of Los Angeles, Cal.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La., and Philadelphia, Pa. One of the

TRESTER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Prompt—Efficient—Dependable
Electrical Construction
Motor Repairing
TRESTER SERVICE ELECTRIC CO.
35 Oneida St., Milwaukee Broadway 4300
Prompt Attention Given to General Repairing

BUES BROTHERS ART GLASS WORKS
Ornamental Glass
for Churches and Residences
Mirrors, Beveled Plate, Glass Mosaic
937-19 Street MILWAUKEE Tel. Kil. 1178

WM. A. KAUN MUSIC CO.
"Everything Known in Music"
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Mikula
LADIES TAILOR & HAT MAKER
422-424 JEFFERSON ST. MILWAUKEE

THILL'S HAND LAUNDRY
135 ONEIDA STREET
Phone Broadway 258 Milwaukee, Wis.
FINE HAND WORK

HARRY E. WEBER, INC.
Operating
STEWART-WARNER
Products Service Station
582-4 Jefferson St. - MILWAUKEE
Tel. Broadway 9411-9412

Carberry-Parker
Company
"BADGER MUSIC SHOP"
425 Grand Ave. - 425 Jackson St.
MILWAUKEE

Old English Room
HOTEL MEDFORD
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Luncheon 60c Dinner \$1.25
We believe this to be the most refined room in the city.
Seating 100 persons.

VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUNDRY CO.
J. W. WHITEHILL, Prop.
"Snow-white Family Washing"
Wet wash—Rough dry—Finished
570 E. WATER ST. MILWAUKEE

Carl W. Ema
Finest
Made-to-Order
Clothes at
Moderate Prices
209 GRAND AVE.
Second Floor
Security Building
PHONE GRAND 874
MILWAUKEE

"We recommend"
CHELSEA CLOCKS
For those who demand the best
Bunde & Upmeyer Co.
Jewelers—Milwaukee
Franklin Avenue Building
Where Quality is As Represented

Smith Insurance Agency
"If it's Insurance, we have it"
We specialize in Automobile Insurance
115-117 Wisconsin St. Phone Broadway 3495
MILWAUKEE

CALLAWAY FUEL CO.
MILWAUKEE

Copper Kapper
"The Neckwear House of America"
OUT-TOWN SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Wells Building, 124 Wisconsin Street
MILWAUKEE

Speich Stove Repair Co.
Distributors
"Reliable" and "Quick Meal"
GAS RANGES
With Latest Oven Heat Regulator
130-134 West Water St.
1/2 Block South of Gimbel's
MILWAUKEE

CANADIAN CHURCH UNION IS ATTACKED

Counsel for Group Argues Against Proposed Amalgamation

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7 (Special).—"Speaking for the Presbyterian Church Association and the Presbyterians who are opposed to this bill, we have nothing but the highest regard for the Congregational and Methodist Churches and desire their prosperity in every way. At the same time we do not concede that it is for the good of the Presbyterian Church or for the good of Canada, that those three churches with their traditions should be merged in one mass, losing many of their characteristics in the process."

This declaration was made by F. H. Chrysler, counsel for the opponents of the Church Union bill, at the opening of the resumed proceedings on that measure, before the private bills committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Chrysler cited the legislation regarding the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church passed in 1882 and denied that this act incorporated the Presbyterian Church. That body is, he maintained, still an unincorporated voluntary body.

He stated that the present members do not own a stick or stone of the individual churches. The ownership is in the hands of a board of trustees, and can be disposed of only on certain conditions, with the consent of the Presbytery. He argued that to divert such a building to the use of another church would be a breach of trust.

Afterwards he was cross-examined by T. W. Bird of Nelson, B. C.; J. L. Brown of Lisgar, Manitoba; Gordon Wilson of Wentworth, Ont., and other members of the committee.

GOVERNOR NAMES MOTHERS' SUNDAY
Proclaims May 11 for the Annual Observance in Massachusetts

In honor of the mothers of the land, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, has proclaimed next Sunday "Mother's Day" in the Commonwealth, and made the following statement:

In the quiet places of the world as well as in the busy marts of trade and centers of industry, there is a beautiful sentiment that needs no creed, no dogma, no ritual, to keep it ever present and vital. It is the love of Mother.

Since the world began this love has been the inspiration and guide of childhood, manhood and womanhood, and will continue to be a compelling force for righteousness till the human race is no more.

This love, so beautiful and true, when possessed by a nation, makes it strong in moral fibre. In its sympathy for the poor and unfortunate, keeps to safeguard the home and mighty in the devotion of its people. May the love of Mother continue to be an ever-increasing influence for truer and better home life in this

HEAVY SUGAR SHIPMENTS
Nearly 14,500,000 pounds of raw sugar were brought to Boston today from Cuba when two steamers reached port, with cargoes of 7,000,000 and 7,500,000 pounds. The steamer Maravi brought 24,500 bags from Banes, and the Santa Veronica brought 13,500 bags from Calbarien, and 7500 from Cardenas.

New York—An appeal to banish liquor from America forever was made by Evangelina G. Booth, commander of the United States forces of the Salvation Army at the Metropolitan Opera House here.

2500 NEW "Y" MEMBERS
Approximately 2500 new members, 300 in excess of the number stipulated in the quota, have been added to the Boston & Maine Railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. in its drive for increased membership which began April 23 and concluded yesterday, according to an unofficial announcement from the headquarters of the organization. The official count will be completed later today.

QUALITY COOKIES
Good—Always Fresh
QUALITY BISCUIT CO. MILWAUKEE

Sewell Cushion Wheels
on your
MOTOR TRUCKS
"The Resiliency is built in the wheel"
ROY W. MUEHL, Distributor
131 Oneida St., Milwaukee Tel. Bkwy. 3841

The Grace Cleaning Shop
For Women's
Wearing Apparel
377 JEFFERSON STREET, MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 1502

Knuesli's Hair Shop
443 MILWAUKEE STREET
Shampooing Hair Dressing
Marceling Manicuring
PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Comfort Beauty Shop
HAIR DRESSING
SHAMPOOING MANICURING
PERMANENT WAVING
307 Grand Ave. (Second Floor)
Tel. Grand 2508 MILWAUKEE

R.W. GERRETSON CO.
DRESSES
SUITS COATS
430 JEFFERSON STREET, MILWAUKEE

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

Third Floor Center
BOSTON STORE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

MINISTERS TAKE MINISTER TO TASK

Attitude of Rev. R. D. Sawyer on Dry Law Is Condemned by Congregationalists

HADLEY, Mass., May 7 (Special).—The attitude of the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, representative in the state legislature, in advocating modification of the Volstead Act before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, was strongly condemned in discussion by his Hampshire and Hampshire East Associations of congregational churches, meeting jointly here yesterday, and a resolution was adopted in favor of strict enforcement and opposing any weakening of the law. The resolution reads as follows.

Be It Resolved, That the Hampshire and Hampshire East Associations of Congregational Churches assembled in joint session at Hadley do hereby go on record against any modification of the present Volstead Act, and furthermore that we also go on record as favoring a stricter and more aggressive enforcement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, in the whole of the United States, and especially in Massachusetts, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help in this movement and to assist in the passage of Referendum No. 3 on Nov. 4, a referendum making our state law coincide with the federal law.

The Rev. Frederick W. Smith, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for the central-western district, attended the meeting and urged staunch support for the prohibitory law and amendment. The main theme of the address was "Training Our Youth for Christian Leadership."

The Rev. J. G. Nichols spoke on "What Our Homes Can Do," the Rev. K. B. Wells on "What Our Churches Can Do," and the Rev. Harry T. Stock on "What Our Colleges Can Do." General discussion followed the addresses, and the view was expressed that each of these agencies must do its part in preparing students for leadership in the church and Sunday school. A more active part by the colleges in promoting religion and religious education was advocated.

ALLIED LEADERS MAY HOLD PARLEY
Supreme Council Unlikely to Be Revived Immediately

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 7.—The definite statements that have been made in certain quarters that the Allied Supreme Council will be revived early next month with the premiers of England, France, Belgium and Italy and an American representative, are completely unconfirmed. There is a possibility that such a meeting will be held, but all statements concerning it are merely of the character of intelligent anticipation. No arrangements, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, have been made.

Nevertheless, it is believed that George Theunis, Belgian Prime Minister, in talks in Paris and London, found the prime ministers disposed to agree in theory with the idea of the Supreme Council, provided there was a preliminary discussion and a virtual assurance of agreement. M. Poincaré has not opposed the conference as such, but regards it as the crown of preliminary negotiations. To go into a supreme council of a spectacular kind with the risk of failure or a fiasco, is repugnant to M. Poincaré. But when it is known precisely what majority he has in the new Parliament, and when the various countries appear likely to agree, there would be no objection of calling a Supreme Council meeting to complete the work.

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS May 7.—Paul Hymans has informed M. Herbet, the French Ambassador at Brussels, of the interview of the Belgian ministers with Ramsey MacDonald and emphasized the British Prime Minister's desire to bring an agreement to reparation problems. He said the Belgian Government will also devote itself to this end.

On May 16 George Theunis and M. Hymans go to Milan and will meet Benito Mussolini on the 18th. Belgian official circles are not disturbed at the success of the extremists at the German elections, for it is thought that the Reichstag will not risk the censure of England, America and the neutrals by rejecting the experts' plan.

L. Breithaupt Printing Co.
Fine Printing
487-93 BROADWAY, MILWAUKEE

THE GRACE CLEANING SHOP
For Women's
Wearing Apparel
377 JEFFERSON ST. Phone Bkwy. 1502
MILWAUKEE

EMMA LANGE, Inc.
Hotel Pfister
GOWNS SUITS WRAPS
MILWAUKEE

Gridley
MILWAUKEE

Limburger Cheese
Without an Odor
IN AIRTIGHT GLASS JARS
The glass jar keeps the delicious flavor in the cheese—and keeps the odor out of the room, the rebbox or the pantry.
DEALERS—Send for Price-list "88 Varieties"
H. B. STANZ CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
208-312 BROADWAY
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Prasser FURNITURE CO.
NATIONAL AVE., COR. 4TH AVE.
Do justice to yourself and get our prices before you buy.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Flowerphone
Lincoln 5353
Address
750-152
Third Street

E. WELKE COMPANY
The House of Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph
Delivery Ass'n.
Milwaukee Wis.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

Comfortable, Yes—But Stylish Too
Dr. Kahler Shoes for women are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examining them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot. Come in and get foot-ease with shoe beauty.

MINISTERS TAKE MINISTER TO TASK

Attitude of Rev. R. D. Sawyer on Dry Law Is Condemned by Congregationalists

HADLEY, Mass., May 7 (Special).—The attitude of the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, representative in the state legislature, in advocating modification of the Volstead Act before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, was strongly condemned in discussion by his Hampshire and Hampshire East Associations of congregational churches, meeting jointly here yesterday, and a resolution was adopted in favor of strict enforcement and opposing any weakening of the law. The resolution reads as follows.

Be It Resolved, That the Hampshire and Hampshire East Associations of Congregational Churches assembled in joint session at Hadley do hereby go on record against any modification of the present Volstead Act, and furthermore that we also go on record as favoring a stricter and more aggressive enforcement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, in the whole of the United States, and especially in Massachusetts, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help in this movement and to assist in the passage of Referendum No. 3 on Nov. 4, a referendum making our state law coincide with the federal law.

The Rev. Frederick W. Smith, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for the central-western district, attended the meeting and urged staunch support for the prohibitory law and amendment. The main theme of the address was "Training Our Youth for Christian Leadership."

The Rev. J. G. Nichols spoke on "What Our Homes Can Do," the Rev. K. B. Wells on "What Our Churches Can Do," and the Rev. Harry T. Stock on "What Our Colleges Can Do." General discussion followed the addresses, and the view was expressed that each of these agencies must do its part in preparing students for leadership in the church and Sunday school. A more active part by the colleges in promoting religion and religious education was advocated.

ALLIED LEADERS MAY HOLD PARLEY
Supreme Council Unlikely to Be Revived Immediately

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 7.—The definite statements that have been made in certain quarters that the Allied Supreme Council will be revived early next month with the premiers of England, France, Belgium and Italy and an American representative, are completely unconfirmed. There is a possibility that such a meeting will be held, but all statements concerning it are merely of the character of intelligent anticipation. No arrangements, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, have been made.

Nevertheless, it is believed that George Theunis, Belgian Prime Minister, in talks in Paris and London, found the prime ministers disposed to agree in theory with the idea of the Supreme Council, provided there was a preliminary discussion and a virtual assurance of agreement. M. Poincaré has not opposed the conference as such, but regards it as the crown of preliminary negotiations. To go into a supreme council of a spectacular kind with the risk of failure or a fiasco, is repugnant to M. Poincaré. But when it is known precisely what majority he has in the new Parliament, and when the various countries appear likely to agree, there would be no objection of calling a Supreme Council meeting to complete the work.

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS May 7.—Paul Hymans has informed M. Herbet, the French Ambassador at Brussels, of the interview of the Belgian ministers with Ramsey MacDonald and emphasized the British Prime Minister's desire to bring an agreement to reparation problems. He said the Belgian Government will also devote itself to this end.

On May 16 George Theunis and M. Hymans go to Milan and will meet Benito Mussolini on the 18th. Belgian official circles are not disturbed at the success of the extremists at the German elections, for it is thought that the Reichstag will not risk the censure of England, America and the neutrals by rejecting the experts' plan.

Salem Claims to Have Oldest Boys' Club in the United States

The Fraternity, Lodged in Building Designed by Charles Bulfinch, Was Established in April, 1869

SALEM, Mass., April 29 (Special).—Rounding out 55 years of continuous existence this month, the Salem Fraternity claims to be the oldest boys' club in the United States.

It was on April 21, 1869, that, to quote from the fraternity's report of 1881, "the experiment fairly began." From that generous gesture of far-sighted men and women to provide a wholesome place of entertainment for the young which would compare successfully with the unwholesome atmosphere of the streets, has grown a work so far-reaching in its results that it cannot be estimated.

Quietly, efficiently, blazing a trail in territory practically uncharted for years, it has in the passing of more than half a century meant more to the city of Salem and to the thousands of boys it has served than any of its founders hoped or dreamed. Comparing the average daily attendance of 244 for the past year with an average monthly attendance of 200 in 1875 demonstrates the growth of the work.

Reaching Boys in the Street
From the outset the society bent its energies toward reaching the boys of the street at their most impressionable age, although at first its doors were open to all and its library which grew from a few shelves of books to 5000 volumes was for over 15 years the only free library that Salem had.

With the establishment of the Salem Public Library in 1889, the work of the Fraternity in that direction was practically over and all of its attention was directed to the boy.

In 1899 through the generosity of friends, the Fraternity was able to purchase its present home, a sturdy brick structure on Central Street, originally built from the design of Charles Bulfinch, for the Essex Bank in 1811. Its ample proportions provided admirably for the needs of a boys' club. On the first floor which has a stud of 15 feet a gymnasium, 35x21 feet, and a library 20 feet square were provided. The second floor had classrooms and an amusement room and in the exceptionally high basement a workroom was fitted out.

It is here, in surroundings substantially unchanged, that the work of the Fraternity has gone steadily on for 25 years. Under the genial influence of Herbert C. Farwell, superintendent, for all that time and of the volunteer helpers in class work who year in and year out have given generously of their time and patience, have come thousands of boys to play, to study and to learn lessons in citizenship that have been invaluable.

Sent Home Before 9 o'clock
The rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., but the younger boys are sent home before the 9 o'clock curfew rings. In the evenings the rooms are taxed to their capacity and almost any afternoon finds the reading room and gymnasium well patronized. In order to give all the boys an equal chance in the rooms the fraternity has recently adopted a plan whereby a bank book becomes practically the only card of admission.

A deposit of even a penny entitles a boy to the use of the gymnasium, to play pool or billiards and when there is a big demand for smaller games, the depositor gets the preference. When the deposits total \$1 the boy is encouraged to transfer it to a savings bank and thus begins his lesson in thrift.

A legend on the blackboard in the reading room reads, "It takes \$600 to \$800 for a boy to go to college. How much have you saved?" They are an eager lot, those boys who come to make deposits every evening. Their deposit books are in many cases happy tales of thrifty progress and in others, pathetic little stories of painstaking effort to build penny by penny, only to see it melt away before the 100 cents that make the dollar can be gathered together.

There is the case of small Stevie. His deposits grew slowly to the proud place of 25 cents. Then 20 cents were withdrawn. Again the slow procession of pennies came in until they totaled 46. And then his withdrawal took them all. He began again and the pennies grew to 71, and melted, all but one.

"What happened to all your money, Stevie?" he was asked.

His big eyes were serious, almost sad as he answered, "Mother needed the 20 cents for some bread. She didn't have any money. An' then I spent some, Christmas. It got a kid brother an' a baby, too. An' yestidy I had to get a pair of shoes for Easter. My mother didn't have enough money so I had to take out the 70 cents. But I'm going to try to save enough to go to camp this summer."

Lesson in Thrift
Stevie is getting, beside the lesson in thrift, a feeling of importance and self-reliance, because at each withdrawal, when his reason is known, he is told how fine it is to help mother, how pleased the small brother and baby will be and what a great thing it is for a little boy to help to buy his own shoes.

Stannie is 12. A merry looking lad whose book shows rapidly accumulating deposits, seldom under 5 cents, but numerous withdrawals that keep the balance very small.

"What do you do with your money, Stannie?" he was asked.

"Oh, I buy neckties, mostly. Sometimes go to the movies," and he shifted his gum and looked up at the questioner in a deprecatory way.

"Don't you buy a lot of neckties, Stannie, for a small boy?"

"I dunno," and he shrugged. "Takes a lot. Yuh hat ter look good."

Stannie's necktie was, by the way, impeccable and his merry look is an index to his pleasure-loving soul.

And then there is small Eddie, only 7, with a total of \$1.36 to his credit and no withdrawals. He has been saving only a few weeks.

"I only had forty-three cents," he tells you, trying hard to keep his small tongue from getting lost in a wide space between two very large, very white new teeth.

"How did you make so much, Eddie?" was the question.

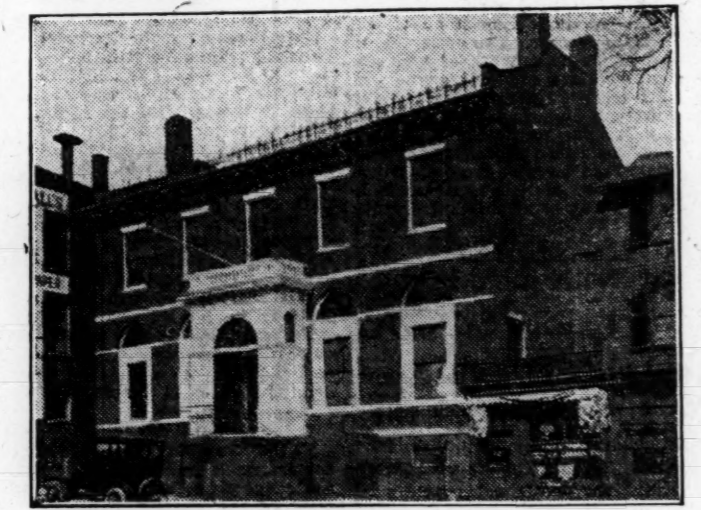
"Goin' errandth and thelling junk," he lisped, and his wide hazel eyes were full of the seven-year-old's thrill for enterprise.

"And what are you saving for, Eddie?" you may ask.

"To go to camp at Rowley," and there was a world of anticipation in his face and a little anxiety, too, as he glanced at the superintendent, for very small boys are seldom taken to camp unless an older brother goes along.

Wants to Be Boy Scout
There is so much promise in his little face that you are urged to ask,

'Boys' Club Home Designed by Bulfinch



Building Occupied by Salem Fraternity Erected for Essex Bank in 1811

"What you want to be when you grow up, Eddie?" And the answer comes with unexpected promptness, "A Boy Scout."

There are older boys, more self-conscious and less willing to talk about their plans, whose books, from penny beginnings, are growing to and passing the hundred dollar mark.

One earnest looking chap of 16, with a book that showed deposits of \$96.01, said, as he read the total: "Only 99 cents to make another dollar. I'll have \$100 before the first of the month."

Another whose savings began at the Fraternity and were punctuated with discouraging withdrawals at the start, is now paying his way through a school of engineering, and several have the goal of college steadily in sight.

Deposits for the first three months of this year total \$635.88. This represents 6566 deposits. For the six months ending March 31, 1924, 95 transfers from the small club deposit books to more permanent deposits in the savings bank have been made. These are the real indications of progress in thrift, according to the superintendent, for money once transferred thus is only withdrawn to meet an emergency.

Lending of Equipment
Another policy that has grown out of the thrift plan is the lending of such equipment of tricycles, roller and ice skates, sleds, skis and snowshoes. The Salem Rotary Club provided 10 pairs each of skis, snowshoes, ice and roller skates, and these are loaned for a week at a time, to encourage outdoor sport. A book showing a balance of a dollar entitles the owner to borrow a tricycle, a sled, skis or snowshoes, while a book showing 50 cents permits the borrowing of ice or roller skates.

"The plan has more than one good feature," said Mr. Farwell. "The boy's deposit is his guarantee to repair any damage done to the article he borrows, and this develops in him a sense of responsibility. It makes him careful of things which do not belong to him and eventually makes him careful of things generally, whether they are his own or another's. We have had very little trouble with any of the articles loaned to the boys, and they have been in almost constant use during the different seasons."

The indoor work of the fraternity included, besides class work, gymnasium training and games, orchestra, band and drum corps rehearsals and radio concerts, for which over a year ago a radio set was installed. Almost 10,000 boys attended these concerts last year, and increased gas and electric bills testify eloquently to the success in this quarter. The only difficulty encountered was to get the boys to go home at closing time.

The outdoor work of the society provides hikes, excursions, boating parties, natural history classes which are conducted throughout the year by volunteer helpers, and the summer camp at Rowley, which was purchased in 1905. Here the boys go in weekly squads of 18 in the order in which their subscriptions of \$4 are made.

The International Line service between Boston, Eastport, and Lubec, Me., and St. John's, N. B., will be resumed on May 19, steamers leaving Boston Mondays and Fridays.

The Boston and New York Line is making daily trips between Boston and New York via the Cape Cod Canal.

The Boston and Portland Line will continue its three-trip service to Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until further notice.

The Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company, Ltd., Yarmouth Line, will continue on two-trip schedule, leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays until about June 2, when the service will be increased to four trips weekly, leaving Boston Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

the Fraternity is taking an active part. Through its planning it is expected that 2500 boys will march in parade in Salem May 1. Drilling and the preparation of floats take every moment of time that can be spared, and in the greater task of service a little thing like a birthday more or less goes unnoticed.

N. Y. MASONS TO VISIT EUCLID LODGE, BOSTON

Sixty members of St. Cecile Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of New York City will pay a return visit to Euclid Lodge of Boston tomorrow to participate in its one hundredth communication. They will be met by Stuart Mason, Worshipful Master, and his associates, be entertained at breakfast and luncheon in the Boston Athletic Club and make a sight-seeing tour. Both St. Cecile and Euclid lodges meet in the daytime.

The regular communication of the local lodge will open at 3 o'clock on the Master Mason degree. At 4 o'clock, Most Worshipful, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, will be received. A banquet and entertainment will follow in the Masonic Temple.

'Boys' Club Home Designed by Bulfinch



Building Occupied by Salem Fraternity Erected for Essex Bank in 1811

BOULEVARD 'STOP' SYSTEM FAVORED

Chamber Board Commends Plan to Governor's Safety Committee

With more than 422,000 automobiles at present registered in the State of Massachusetts, the question of traffic regulations is one which is constantly before the public. In order to facilitate traffic regulation and make automobile riding safer, the subcommittee on street traffic of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has written to the Governor's committee on traffic safety, recommending the boulevard "stop" regulation.

Under the boulevard "stop" system certain important boulevards or thoroughfares are designated, and all traffic on streets intersecting these thoroughfares must stop on approaching the corner and cross when opportunity allows them to do so. Under these conditions, traffic on the thoroughfares has continuous right of way. The letter follows:

May 5, 1924
Mr. John H. Sherburne, Chairman, Governor's Committee on Traffic Safety, 15 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:
The Boston Chamber of Commerce desires to be recorded in favor of the recommendation made to your committee that the so-called boulevard "stop" regulation be adopted for the purpose of safety and expedition of street traffic.

A member of our subcommittee on street traffic, of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, made a thorough investigation of this regulation in other American cities and as a result of his report, we are convinced that it gives promise not only of rendering the highways of Massachusetts safer, but also of expediting traffic.

The adoption of this regulation in American cities is the inevitable recognition of the fact that certain main lines of street traffic have prior rights over less important lines. It establishes a standard rule which will be definitely understood, and will remove one of the main causes of confusion which tends to slow up traffic and is also conducive of accidents.

It seems to us that a general act would be too indefinite and that it will be necessary for local authorities to designate the boulevards on which this rule should be effectuated. We hope that some general recognition by your committee of the soundness of this regulation will promote its adoption in the Commonwealth.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FORD MCLELLAN, Chairman, Subcommittee on Street Traffic.

SERVICE IS INCREASED ON STEAMSHIP LINES

Service on the Bangor Line of the Eastern Steamship Lines will be increased to six trips weekly, commencing tomorrow, according to a notice from the company. Steamships Belfast or Camden will leave India Wharf daily except Sundays, for Rockland, Bangor and Penobscot River points, connection at Rockland for the next morning for landings on the Bar Harbor and Bluehill lines. Landing will be made at Northport, commencing June 17.

The International Line service between Boston, Eastport, and Lubec, Me., and St. John's, N. B., will be resumed on May 19, steamers leaving Boston Mondays and Fridays.

The Boston and New York Line is making daily trips between Boston and New York via the Cape Cod Canal.

The Boston and Portland Line will continue its three-trip service to Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until further notice.

The Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company, Ltd., Yarmouth Line, will continue on two-trip schedule, leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays until about June 2, when the service will be increased to four trips weekly, leaving Boston Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

TRADE EXPENSE CUT SOUGHT BY CHINESE

W. L. Wei, Tech Graduate, Plans to "Eliminate Middlemen" From Trade With United States

The cementing more closely of the trade relations between China and the United States is the aim of W. Lock Wei, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University, director in two Chinese banks and representative of several large Hong Kong and Shanghai business houses, who is in Boston in the interests of greater expansion of trade between these countries.

Federal statistics show that the total foreign commerce of the United States, both exports and imports, with the Far East, gained \$125,000,000 in the first nine months of the current fiscal year, ending with March, as compared with the previous corresponding period. Mr. Wei said that these figures, which show that 23 1/2 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States is with the Far East, are representative of China's business with this Nation.

Establishment of an office in Boston or New York where American firms can come in direct contact with Chinese concerns, and the elimination of the present system of indirect dealing which includes four or more intermediaries, is one of the prime objects of Mr. Wei's visit.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Wei pointed out the unnecessary expense and delay of the present system of trading between the two nations, even by American firms with branch offices in China. As described by Mr. Wei, the American representatives of business concerns, stationed in China, usually know little of the language, customs or conditions of China.

Their policy ordinarily is to hire a native Chinese of some wealth and influence to arrange direct with the merchants and place contracts. He in turn, not being experienced particularly in business methods, hires an expert in business lines to handle the work for him. The expert then hires natives to do the actual work, with the result that merchandise brought into China costs considerably more than it should, Mr. Wei explained.

Mr. Wei cited, for illustration, the large purchase and use of varnish in China. He visited scores of paint and varnish manufacturing plants in this country and discovered that a saving of 20 per cent is possible to the merchants of China, by dealing direct with the manufacturer.

He has found a market in New England for some of the chief products of China, to be sent direct, instead of through the usual trading channels and is seeking direct connection with paper mills turning out the grades of paper desired in China, at prices possible to permit business.

Mr. Wei said that Swedish and Norwegian paper is used in China, as a rule, for newspapers and books, but that a substantial business is done with American paper mills for stationery and parchment papers.

In addition to being a director in the Union Bank of China, Ltd., of Shanghai, and in the Oriental Commercial Bank of Shanghai, Mr. Wei is a representative of the General Commercial Company, Ltd., with offices in Hongkong and Shanghai. His father and uncle long have been engaged in merchandising.

'TECH' HEAD AIDS DEBATING TEAM

Metric System of Weights and Measures Is Subject

Samuel Wesley Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been taking an active interest in preparing the debating team which will meet New York University in New York tomorrow, and argue for the affirmative on the question of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. The specific point of the debate is the Britten-Ladd Bill which provides a means of general adoption of the metric system in a gradual manner, with certain exemptions in the case where the English units cannot well be replaced.

A. M. Kallet '24 is captain of the Technology representatives, and his team mates are W. C. Asbury '25 and Henry '24, who Norman Gada '26 for alternate. Dr. Stratton gave the debaters the assistance of his experience with this issue as head of the Bureau of Standards. He regards the question as one of much more than casual importance and sees in tomorrow's debate a valuable means of keeping it before the public eye.

"In a statement on the subject he said:

The use of the metric system among many of the large industrial nations in the world has been growing steadily and has received appreciable impetus by the exigencies of war when railroad materials and parts for machinery owned abroad and designed on the metric system were built here for shipment. In the manufacture of these supplies according to decimal measurements no inconvenience was experienced.

Introduced into the Senate last December, the Britten-Ladd Bill meets a greater proportion of the objections which have been advanced against the metric system measures because it specifically exempts tools and other manufactured articles which today are commonly described in other measures than the decimal system. It provides only that after January 1933 the metric system shall be used in buying and selling and charging for transportation of all such goods as raw materials.

NO HARVARD-TECH CREW RACE THIS YEAR

Prospects for a proposed varsity crew race between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard are out of the question this year, according to E. A. Stevens, who says he does not desire to put his crew through such a trial before the Cornell University meeting, and that there would be no chance for following.

Two evenly balanced, fast Harvard varsity 150-pound crews under Coach P. C. Newell, will race on the basin to-

morrow night at 5:15 o'clock over the Henley distance of one mile and five-eighths for the right to enter the race Saturday against the crews of Columbia and Pennsylvania. The 150-pounders are using boats made by an English firm, but owing to the fact that one boat is faster than the other a difference in the distance between the finishing crews may have a bearing on the choice for Saturday's race.

The crew has better form and defeated B crew last night, using the fast shell but in tomorrow's affair B crew, which has more drive than A, will row in the faster boat, and if it makes a better showing than A did last night, it will be entered for Saturday.

The varsity crews worked out last night and in a trial made good time, but failed to hold to co-ordination and rowed sluggishly, seeming to work more as individuals than as a team. The varsity was left behind in their informal trial.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS MANY ACTIVITIES

North Bennet Street Institution Holds Annual Display

Spinning and weaving, woodcarving and watch repairing, are performed before groups of interested onlookers at the annual exhibition of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, which opened yesterday in Rogers Hall, 491 Boylston Street and will continue through Sunday. The school, which is located in the North End, has revived the practice of spinning among the Italian women of the neighborhood, encouraging them to spin wool in their homes, then bring it to the school to weave into homespun. The school dyes it and places it on the market, thus serving as a social factor and an economic helper besides supplying a product that is in demand.

It is the same way with embroidery. Exquisite Italian embroideries are made by the women and placed on the market by the school, thus developing a talent that might otherwise be diverted to less beautiful and perhaps less useful ends.

The school boasts the "only lady watchmaker" in Massachusetts and has on exhibition what is supposed to be the largest watch escapement in America.

All the products and many of the activities of the school are represented in the exhibition. The former include wood carving and cabinet making, lighting fixtures in bronze, brass and tin, clay modeling, printing, interior painting and decorating, carpentry, toy-making, millinery and dressmaking. Other activities, beginning with children of pre-school age, continue with the child through his school years, take in the adult and includes benefits for all the neighborhood, such as vocational counseling and placement, home visiting, home industries, and story-telling on the roof, caddy camps at Maplewood and Bethlehem, N. H., and "Our Farm," at Buxford, where 300 campers were taken care of last season, 7669 meals were served and five week-end parties entertained.

Henry L. Shattuck is president of the board of managers, Russell G. Fessenden, treasurer and George C. Greener, director.

CARICATURE OF PUBLIC MEN IS CRITICIZED

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 7 (Special).—At the meeting of the Hillsborough County W. C. T. U. a resolution condemned the indiscriminate caricatures by cartoons of public men who hold government positions, the resolution stating that such caricaturing lowered the dignity of the office and many times was based on rumor and careless gossip.

Incidentally the resolution stated that the W. C. T. U. did not wish to be understood as endeavoring to dry up the freedom of the press, but discerned harm in the extreme license of the cartoon.

E. H. Wason, member of Congress, stated that he had always voted the dry ticket, and deplored the extreme economical policy of the Government in not paying enough to the prohibition enforcement officers, commensurate with the important work which they were undertaking and accomplishing.

WOMEN VOTERS PLAN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of labor and industries in Massachusetts; Miss Mary E. Driscoll of the probation commission; Mrs. Madeline H. Appel, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee; and Miss Sarah Warnbach, student and lecturer on international affairs, are to address the annual convention, May 13 and 14, of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at its Westbury meeting session.

Miss Katharine Ludington, national treasurer, and Mrs. James Cheeseman, newly elected director of the first region, are to be guests of honor at a luncheon Tuesday at the Hotel Brunswick.

EVERETT COLBY TO SPEAK
Everett Colby of New Jersey, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-Far Eastern Association, will speak on "The United States and the World Court" at a public meeting under the auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters in Acadia Theatre, Cambridge, this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Ada C. C. president of Radcliffe College, will preside.

SCOTLAND SERVICE STARTS
The first passenger ship sailing directly from Boston to Scotland will be the Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, which will leave East Boston next Sunday afternoon for Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The Cameronia starts from New York on Saturday with about 400 passengers, and will call at Boston on Sunday to embark 50 first-class, 150 second-class, and 200 third-class passengers.

LINER DOCKS AT PROVIDENCE
Immigration and customs inspectors left Boston today for Providence to examine passengers and baggage arriving at that port, which is in the Boston district on the Fabra Line steamer Asia, from the Mediterranean and the Azores. Aliens who do not pass the first examination will be brought to the East Boston Immigration station tonight pending final disposition of their cases.

SHATTUCK ZONE BILL CHANGE PLANS CENTRAL SUPERVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

also would be designated by the Mayor.

Under Mr. Shattuck's proposal a decision could be made by not less than four out of five members, while the original bill, as approved by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, called for a unanimous vote.

It should be understood clearly that the bill as prepared by the Planning Board and later approved by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, provided for hearings before two boards: one a board of appeals, being the same board already functioning under the present Boston Building Law, which is a state enactment. The members of this board are paid \$10 a day for actual service.

The purpose of the board is to hear appeals in cases where the enforcement of the building law or the proposed zoning law would involve practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship on the applicants for permits. The membership of the board is as follows:

One member from two candidates, one nominated by the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board and one by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; one member from two candidates nominated by the Boston Society of Architects and the Boston Society of Engineers; one member from two candidates nominated by the Building Trades Council and the Boston Central Labor Union, and one member selected by the Mayor.

The other board, which is a new body, called the Board of Zoning Adjustment, is for the purpose of hearing petitions for changing the actual boundary lines of the zoning districts, when necessary for the growth of the city, for the general welfare or other sound reasons. The members of this board would be unpaid.

It is likely that such a board would not have to meet for public hearings more frequently than three or four times a year. The membership of the board is the same as outlined above in the Planning Board's original bill as changed by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

An important feature of the amendment proposed by Mr. Shattuck is that the two boards, the Board of Appeals and the Board of Zoning Adjustment, would be combined and the members would be paid \$25 a day for actual service, except the chairman, who would receive \$5000 a year.

The combined board would be called the Board of Zoning Adjustment. It would be separated entirely from the present Board of Appeals under the building law. It would mean that the city would have two paid boards hearing building appeals, one on questions of building construction, safety and sanitation, and the other on building location, use, height and bulk.

The idea of having the same board of appeals pass on zoning questions as well as those on the present building law was to make sure that the operation of the two closely related

laws would dovetail, that there would be no conflict with existing laws.

At the same time it seemed desirable to have an independent board to change the boundaries of the zoning districts when necessary, rather than wait for the annual sessions of the Legislature for such changes.

Other parts of the zoning bill that would be affected by the proposed Shattuck amendment are the question of existing uses not conforming to the proposed zoning districts, enforcement provisions and garage regulations in residence districts.

LUNCHEON STARTS MICHIGAN DRIVE

Alumnae in Greater Boston to Meet Saturday

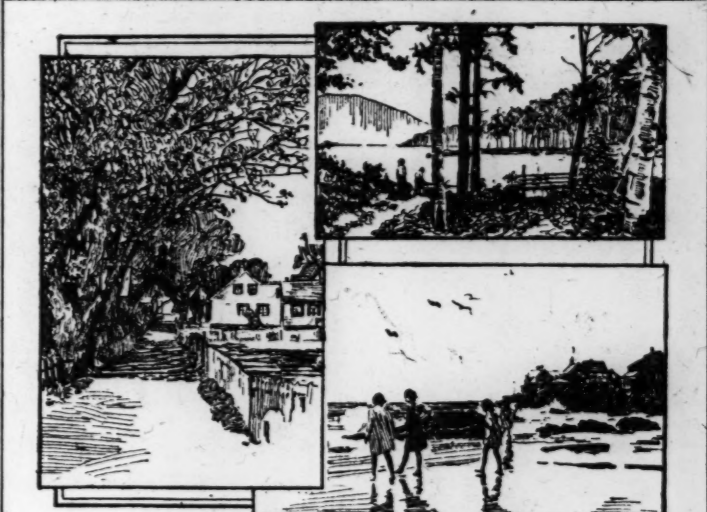
University of Michigan alumnae residing in Greater Boston will gather at a luncheon at Grace Horne's Gallery, 444 Trinity Court, at 1:30 o'clock Saturday, to signalize the opening of the nation-wide million-dollar campaign for a women's building on the University of Michigan campus.

The luncheon will take place on the same day that 100 similar affairs, attended by 9000 alumnae, will be held throughout the country. Meetings are planned wherever there are five or more alumnae, except in instances where Michigan women in neighboring towns will combine forces for the occasion.

Large groups will gather at dinners in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Jackson, Lansing, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Port Huron, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Mich.; New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Denver, Indianapolis, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles.

The alumnae the country over will be united by radio. The Detroit News, station WWJ, will install special equipment at the Hotel Statler, where the Detroit dinner is to be held, and will radiocast direct from there between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, the address of Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, president of the university, and the half-hour program of the Michigan Glee Club. Miss Jean Hamilton, dean of women at the University of Michigan, who is national executive chairman for the campaign, also will be a speaker. Mrs. Zeller Dowling, chairman of the Detroit executive committee, will preside at the dinner which will be attended by upward of 1000 Michigan women.

Solicitation of funds will start the morning after the Boston luncheon and will continue until May 31. On the local committee are Mrs. Ervin R. Hurst, Belmont; Mrs. Amos L. Hopkins, Cambridge; Mrs. E. Sherman Fraz, Brookline; Miss Frances Russell, West Peabody; and Miss Lillie M. Shaw, Charlestown.



The Charm of a New England Vacation

Mountains, lakes, valleys, the ocean, rivers, camps, places of historic and romantic interest, old-fashioned villages—all vie with each other to make the vacationist's sojourn in New England a memorable one.

The White Mountains of New Hampshire; quaint Cape Cod, where every breeze is off the ocean and the fishing and sailing are unexcelled; Maine, with its wonderful woods, camps, magnificent scenery and well-stocked trout streams; the beautiful Berkshires, with their unforgettable charm, and the splendid lakes of Vermont—surely New England offers a richness and variety of places and experiences that will please the most exacting vacationist.

Good railroad and steamship service, excellent hotel accommodations, smooth highways for motorists, contribute to the joy of the New England vacation.

The Hotel and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor contain advertisements that will help you in deciding where to go and how to get there. You will also find advertisements that will give you desirable information about hotels and resorts. These pages are published Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

DETROITERS RESENT RABIES PUBLICITY

Council Defers Action on Vaccine Measure Following Organization's Protests

DETROIT, Mich., May 7 (Special).—Many Detroit residents who oppose so-called preventive vaccines and serums are roused over the Detroit Board of Health giving wide publicity to a "rabies scare," which seemingly has developed since the Common Council refused to adopt an ordinance making anti-rabies vaccination of dogs a prerequisite to licensing.

The council "pigeon-holed" the proposed ordinance after protests from members of the Detroit Kennel Club and the representatives of the Animal Welfare Society. However, Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, commissioner of health, has placed the vaccination order in effect by leaving in force the Board of Health order for vaccination, issued when he supposed the council would acquiesce in his demand.

Police are now requiring vaccination of all dogs for which license applications are made. It was learned from James Schermernhorn Jr., secretary of the Board of Health.

In Ferndale, a suburb of Detroit, more than 150 dogs are reported to have been shot on the streets Wednesday and Thursday of last week. In Detroit several animals were fatally clubbed when children, bitten while playing with or teasing the animals, reported injuries.

Arthur Curtis, state officer of the Animal Welfare Society, said:

"We know police have been vaccinating scores of dogs for which licenses are asked. We have no proof that this vaccination itself is not responsible for what Dr. Vaughan calls a serious epidemic."

The sidetracked measure is expected to be brought up again within a few days.

Colorado Springs Will Vote on Vaccination Repeal Bill

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 7 (Special).—Another attempt to repeal the compulsory vaccination ordinance will be made at a special city election on May 20 at which taxpayers will pass also on a proposed bond issue of \$1,250,000 for a municipal light and power plant.

Members of the Optional Vaccination League, after a house-to-house test of sentiment, express renewed confidence in victory for the vaccination repealer, after a three-year fight. The repeal issue made big gains last spring, losing by only 124 votes.

There is a lively contest over the light and power plant project, proposed by the City Manager and Council, to be operated with the municipally owned water system. The utility company's 25-year franchise expired last September and experts have expressed widely divergent views as to the practicability of the city taking it over.

COLGATE DEBATERS START FOR ENGLAND

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 7 (Special).—A debate team representing Colgate University left New York this morning to represent the United States on the platforms of England. After covering an itinerary which will pit them against eight of the leading colleges in England, the debaters will leave Glasgow on May 27, returning home on June 3.

The Colgate team will meet the Oxford University speakers, who recently toured this country, in the historic Oxford Union and will also debate the Cambridge University team at Cambridge. Other opponents include the University of Birmingham, University College at Sheffield, Manchester University, University of Liverpool, University of Nottingham, and the University of London.

VANCOUVER/INDIANS BUST
VANCOUVER, April 28 (Special Correspondence).—The spring clean-up campaign has been entered upon by the Indians of the various Indian reserves near the city with a surprising degree of enthusiasm. The Indians have raked the lanes and roads on their reserves free of brush and debris, and paint has been generously applied to many of their buildings. The Indians are also displaying untold energy in clearing their land holdings of stumps and in planting crops.

Florist
M. AUGUST
118 MASS. AVE., BOSTON
Massachusetts Ave. Entrance
S. B. 4045

Holeproof Hosiery

All that anyone can ask of silk hosiery is found in unequalled degree in Holeproof.

—Beauty, strength, shapeliness, long wear, ECONOMY.

All the New Spring Colors
WOMEN'S SILK HOLEPROOFS.

(3 pairs in box)
Silk, hem top.....box \$3.75
Silk, rib top.....box \$4.75
Silk, extra heavy.....box \$6.00
Silk, full fashioned.....box \$6.50

MEN'S SILKS (3 pairs in box)
Fine silk.....box \$2.50
Heavy silk.....box \$3.25
Silk, full fashioned.....box \$3.50

Mail Orders Filled
Sole Boston Agents

TALBOT CO.

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

Sir Alfred Watched These Boys Work De Molay Degrees



DE MOLAY DEGREE TEAM OF MINNEAPOLIS, THEIR COACH AND ADVISORS

Back Row, Left to Right—Clyde Jansen; William Hamlin; Donald McReavy; Dr. W. B. Roberts, Chief Advisor; S. F. Staples; and Mauritz Akeson. Front Row—Benjamin Ege, Coach; Forrest M. Sutton; Jack Bloom; Gerald Peterson; Ralph Dow; Samuel M. Judd, Advisor; Newell Dow, and Ray D. Boneau, Advisor. Kneeling—Donovan Arnold and J. Glenn Martner, Advisor.

SCOTSMEN ATTACK SCHICK SYSTEM

Meeting Condemns Treatment of Diphtheria by Serum, and Also the Cruelty Practiced

EDINBURGH, April 24 (Special Correspondence).—The action of the Edinburgh authorities in introducing the Schick system of dealing with diphtheria into the Edinburgh schools was condemned at the twelfth annual meeting of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection, held in Edinburgh, recently. The Rev. William Main presided over a large audience. The chairman explained that the society proposed some time ago to send a deputation to the town council on the subject of the Schick test for diphtheria, but the deputation was not received.

Maj. R. F. E. Austin submitted the following resolution: That the meeting condemns the action of the Edinburgh authorities in introducing the Schick system of dealing with diphtheria into the Edinburgh schools without thoroughly investigating it; calls attention to the fact that both the material used in the Schick test and that used in the subsequent inoculation of those who react to the test has been shown by official reports to have caused serious illness and that the inoculation with toxin-antitoxin has had fatal results in America, and it also expresses its detestation of the cruelty to the guinea-pigs that are used to test these mixtures.

Major Austin said that with all the facts before them it was obvious that present-day methods, which aimed at

controlling diphtheria and other diseases by the use of serums and vaccines violated the laws of their being and attempted to achieve the impossible task of reaping health by sowing disease. There could be no doubt that fighting disease with the products of disease was a ghastly failure in the experience of all those who had tried it.

Miss Louisa Lumsden seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, the chairman said they expected that the Higher Animal Bill, the object of which was to exempt the higher animals from vivisection would be reintroduced into Parliament shortly. J. M. Hogge, M. P. for East Edinburgh, had promised his strong and hearty support.

Continuing his remarks, the chairman said experiments on animals were increasing—there were more last year than there had ever been before. It was difficult to understand why public sentiment was not sufficiently strong to be able to reduce the number. With all the experiments that went on and all the vivisection that was indulged in disease was not decreasing, though experiments were increasing. They were waiting for proof that vivisection was a necessity in the higher interests of humanity. They were also firmly convinced, even if no proof were given, that there was a higher moral question that entered into the whole subject. This was: Were they justified even in the higher interests of humanity in subjecting their dumb friends to so keen a torture.

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money.

The Truth About Speculation
is the title of an interesting booklet that might save you money in the long run. Write or call for your copy.
Interest Begins May 10

HOME SAVINGS BANK
INC. 1869
75 Tremont St., Boston

Jordan Marsh Company
Value—Quality—Service—Assortments

Protect Your Furs
By Placing Them Now in
Cold Storage

Our improved Cold Storage Plant—one of the largest and best equipped in New England—offers safety for your furs against fire, theft and moth.

Our charge for this care (3% of a reasonable valuation) includes thorough cleaning by the most approved dry air methods.

Orders placed at this time for repairs and remodeling in the new and advanced styles will assure you of garments ready for use with the first cold days of the early Fall. For this work we have fitters and furriers. Satisfaction is guaranteed at prices consistent with quality.

Fur Storage and Repair Section Offices
Second Floor—Main Store—Avon Street Side
Telephone Beach 9000

NICKERSON
THE Hosiery Shop
345 WASHINGTON ST.
98 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Hosiery & Glove Shop
M. P. WITHERS
147 Newbury St., Cor. Dartmouth, Boston, Mass.
WE INVITE you to see our new importations of French and English gloves for dress and street wear.
SPECIAL
WOMEN'S RAYE WRIST, WASHABLE LEATHER GLOVES, IN THE NEW STYLES OF FAWN, SAND, AND BEAVER.
Per Pair \$2.50
Mail orders carefully filled

SIR ALFRED PLANS ENGLISH DE MOLAY

High English Mason Inspects Work of Boys' Order in America

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 30 (Special Correspondence).—Ten Minneapolis boys, constituting a De Molay degree team chosen from 1207 chapters of the Order of De Molay in the United States, recently exemplified the degree work in Kansas City before Sir Alfred Robbins, Past Grand Warden and President of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodges of England.

One purpose of Sir Alfred's visit to the United States is to inspect the work among boys of the Order of De Molay with a view to extending the order in England. He is the representative of the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of English Masonic lodges.

Patent, Black Satin, Black, Grey and Brown Suede, Spanish Heel, widths AAA to B. Sizes \$4.95 up to 9.
Patent, Black, Brown and Grey Suede, Brown, Black and Grey Oxfords. High-grade Novelty Sample Pumps Size 4-B.....\$3.95

JANE LEE BOOT SHOP
Blake Bldg., 59 Temple Pl., Room 615, Boston

Rogers Flower Shop
1228-1231 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
CORNER HANOVER AVENUE
Telephone 13321 Allston, Mass.
Brighton 13226
Our Only Place of Business

Samuel & Quint
FLORIST
Opp. Low's State Theatre
240 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Neck Day 8461

REMEMBER YOUR MOTHER
SUNDAY, MAY 11TH
Send Her Our Special Mothers' Day Box of Flowers at \$1.50

Van Der Kerk
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE
95c a Pair

FULL fashioned, and made out of the quality silk service is made of. Fine gauge, fast colors and knit to fit smoothly and becomingly.

In black, cordovan, navy, white and gray. The tops and soles finished with defensive fine quality mercerized lisle insuring long service.

The price is again worth repeating, viz:
95c per pair

NICKERSON
THE Hosiery Shop
345 WASHINGTON ST.
98 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Hosiery & Glove Shop
M. P. WITHERS
147 Newbury St., Cor. Dartmouth, Boston, Mass.
WE INVITE you to see our new importations of French and English gloves for dress and street wear.
SPECIAL
WOMEN'S RAYE WRIST, WASHABLE LEATHER GLOVES, IN THE NEW STYLES OF FAWN, SAND, AND BEAVER.
Per Pair \$2.50
Mail orders carefully filled

REMEMBER YOUR MOTHER
SUNDAY, MAY 11TH
Send Her Our Special Mothers' Day Box of Flowers at \$1.50

Van Der Kerk
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE
95c a Pair

FULL fashioned, and made out of the quality silk service is made of. Fine gauge, fast colors and knit to fit smoothly and becomingly.

In black, cordovan, navy, white and gray. The tops and soles finished with defensive fine quality mercerized lisle insuring long service.

The price is again worth repeating, viz:
95c per pair

NICKERSON
THE Hosiery Shop
345 WASHINGTON ST.
98 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

BRITISH BUILDERS MAY STRIKE IF WAGE ADVANCE IS WITHHELD

Operatives Vote for Walkout If Further Negotiations Prove Futile—Construction Costs Have Increased Rapidly

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—By 104,000 to 13,000 votes the building trade operatives have refused acceptance to the employers' offer in this industry's wages dispute, and by three to one majorities they have decided in favor of further negotiations, to be followed by a "walkout" if settlement does not result.

The men's demand is for two pence per hour increase, against which the employers offered a half penny. An executive meeting of all unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives is to take place here Tuesday to consider the emergency committee's recommendations, which are understood to be for a

walkout from a date not yet announced unless a better offer is forthcoming.

This dispute is specially serious, in view of the government's large building program now pending. It is part of a general movement tending toward increased building costs in this country. Wages are not the only element concerned. Alderman Price, addressing the Wandsworth housing committee here yesterday, said the council of that borough had erected a number of workers' houses, costing £435 apiece. They proposed to erect more, but the bid tendered for each house showed an average of £113 increase since the beginning of the year, so they had decided to postpone acceptance. Alderman Cresswell said that bricks had gone up 4s. and 6d. per 1000, and that other materials had advanced correspondingly.

OREGON TO REVEAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART

PORTLAND, Ore., April 30 (Special Correspondence).—At a joint convention of the California Photographers' Association and the Northwest Photographers' Association to be held here Aug. 25-28 next, one of the largest exhibits of photographic art ever made in America will be shown, according to announcement made by the committee on arrangements. Between 2500 and 3000 photographers are expected to attend the joint convention.

The photographs to be shown will include exhibits from the national photographers' convention to be held beginning Aug. 4 at Milwaukee, Wis., and which are to be brought there intact, besides other collections from California, the states of the northwest, British Columbia and several foreign countries.

Members of Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association
Tel. Back Bay 610

Caplan
318 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

ARCHBISHOP CIEPLAK IN VIENNA

By Special Cable
VIENNA, May 7.—Archbishop Cieplak arrived here yesterday from Russia, and was accorded an interview by Ignaz Seipel, the Austrian Foreign Minister. The prelate, whose release from a Soviet prison was accomplished as a result of the intervention of international bodies and foreign governments, is on his way to Rome.

Radio
186 Boylston St. BOSTON
589 Boylston St.
GOWNS
COATS SUITS
Featuring frocks and gowns for debutantes, bridesmaids and brides.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

FURS
NOW is the best time to have your furs remodeled and new coats made to order.
Special prices during the summer season.
Storage 3% of valuation.
J. ANTON-JAHN
Expert Designer and Custom Furrer
100 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Wheelmen's New Liveries
Now Ready at Scott's

WE offer a fit and freedom in Chauffeurs' uniforms that is inescapable from observation. And this applies to any of the three type suits which your chauffeur may ask for.

It also applies to our Topcoats to match—and of particular importance is our three-button D. B. fitted model with stitched-in belt, slashed pockets and concealed inverted box pleats at skirt.

Chauffeur Regulation Suits, \$50 to \$60
Chauffeur Spring Topcoats, \$55 to \$65

Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, May 7. FRENCH women cannot take a direct part in the elections next Sunday, but Maria Verone, president of the League of Women's Rights, declares that, though without a vote, women have shown the greatest interest in their organizations' multiplied activities, and their influence on the result will be great. The weakness of women was in the provinces, but this has now been altered, and in every country district a group has been formed, often led by a war widow. No particular party as a whole is being supported. The aim of the organized women is to support the candidates who are most favorable to their cause.

Maria Verone declares that the bitterest enemy is the Radical Party, led by Edouard Herriot. It would seem therefore unlikely that the action of the women will produce any remarkable changes.

What will be the composition of the new Chamber which will soon be elected? The record of the Chamber which has come to an end is being put before the French people by both sides. One side finds it a good record, the other side, as is natural, finds it a bad record. In the ordinary course deputies are elected for four years, but owing to the derangement caused by the war recent parliaments have been somewhat longer than is usual. The last Chamber was elected four years, but a half years of existence. They were the most difficult years that could possibly be imagined, years of negotiations, years of disappointments, years of unfulfilled promises. France had believed that Germany would pay, and spent money like water on the repair of the devastated regions. The first year something like \$5,000,000,000 francs were spent, although the budgetary receipts amounted to less than \$2,000,000,000 francs. Not until this year when the franc crashed downward did Parliament see that it was necessary to set aside expectations on Germany and to balance the budget. Happily the truth is now seen and the path which would eventually lead to bankruptcy will no longer be taken. It will be for the new Parliament to produce even sounder methods of finance.

There have been four prime ministers in the 4½ years. After the general elections M. Millerand took up the succession of M. Clemenceau. In September, 1920, there was a vacancy in the Presidency and M. Millerand was sent to the Elysée. Georges Leygues was his nominee as Prime Minister for M. Millerand meant to be an active President and to have prime ministers who would carry out his wishes. But this arrangement did not last long. After four months M. Leygues fell and in January, 1921, M. Briand took up the post. Although M. Briand threatened the occupation of the Ruhr and did indeed occupy German towns he managed to maintain friendship with England. Things seemed to be reaching a settlement when the Cannes Conference was held in January, 1922. But there was a reaction in France and M. Briand was compelled to resign. M. Poincaré came in and although experiencing several parliamentary reverses carried on until the end—that is to say a period of nearly two years and a half—and appears likely to be returned by the country.

The principal feature of the Ministry has been the occupation of the Ruhr and the appointment of committees of experts whose reports are now being considered. There is a real hope that we are on the eve of solutions of the baffling problems. It is this hope that will stand M. Poincaré in good stead. M. Poincaré is claiming that he has maintained French independence and has not surrendered French claims. He has shown Germany that France is not to be cheated. He also asserts that republican institutions have been upheld, that Communism

has been defeated, that religious peace has been assured. The Lausanne Treaty remains unratified. Undoubtedly the Chamber whose term has expired accomplished a great task in the virtual restoration of the devastated regions. If there were scandals here and there they were inevitable in such a vast undertaking. These scandals have been used for political partisan purposes. They have been enormously magnified by radical newspapers like the Quotidien. They are in fact less numerous than might have been expected. The Chamber has been the rebuilding of 600,000 houses and 20,000 workshops. Nearly 3000 miles of railways and 100 miles of canals have been reconstructed. Large areas have been restored to agriculture. When there is talk of excessive claims here and there these huge figures should be borne in mind.

Domestic servants in France are organizing themselves as never before and are standing up for the dignity of their profession. They demand to be treated with respect and humanity. They are actually endeavoring to obtain special representation in the new Chamber of Deputies. In one of the sections of Paris they are putting forward a list of four domestic servants, or gens de maison, as they prefer to be called, two civil engineers, a barrister, a commercial traveler, and others who have promised to give special consideration to the claims of servants. They particularly desire the limitation of hours, although they recognize that an eight-hour day is not practicable as in other professions. A good deal of sympathy has been evoked, for it is recognized that the servant has not always been well treated. It is more than likely that some of their number will be successful at the polls and that they will be represented in the new Parliament.

The Ham Fair has just been held in Paris. Its name is a misnomer. It is one of a series of open air sales which are always being organized in the French capital. There are still large tracts of waste ground on which merchants of all kinds plant their wares. Immense crowds visit the stalls and the mere piles of furniture and old iron and pictures which are strewn upon the ground. It looks like a miscellaneous collection of rubbish but there are still occasional bargains to be found for those who have an eye for artistic things. A Louis XVI chair or even a Rembrandt engraving are sometimes picked up. This particular fair is a survival of the Middle Ages. It used to be held on the ground in front of Notre-Dame. Hams and sausages in their multiple forms as treated in the various parts of France are still exhibited, but it is the more general character of the display which predominates.

At last France is taking steps to inquire into the accounts of those who are suspected of making false income tax returns. By the bill just passed methods which the French have considered inquisitorial are inaugurated. Already several persons who are believed to have concealed their war profits have been visited and asked to produce their books. Documents have been seized and will be carefully examined. With these investigations now possible the French public will discover that it pays to be honest about their income, for drastic measures will be taken with those who have hitherto thought it no crime to defraud the authorities.

What purpose do passports serve? There have always been veritable fairs

for the manufacture of these papers. One of them has just been raided by the police and it has been brought to light that a considerable number of forgeries have been made chiefly on behalf of young Polish Jews who were liable to military service in their own country. The method appears to have been to obtain genuine passports from the Polish authorities and then alter them in such a way that the holders could satisfy the French that they had fulfilled their military obligations. Although this particular case has been discovered there is good reason to believe that many other faked passports are in circulation.

The retirement of Professor Seignobos cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. He is one of the most distinguished men at the Sorbonne, that great university which is in the capital itself. In many countries the chief university and the capital are kept apart and it has undoubtedly been an advantage to France that there has always been this close communication. For 30 years Professor Seignobos has taught history and has had a remarkable influence. His influence has been a liberal one, for even during those periods when France has had most conservative governments the university has maintained its traditions of liberal thought. The professor always spoke interestingly in short, sharp sentences which provoked reflection. He was not content to be academic, to state facts without comment. Always did he give an interpretation of history which was inspiring. He has written voluminously, but he will now devote his whole time to writing and one may look for many more stimulating volumes from the pen of one who is among the best examples of French scholarship, which is never dry and dull but is always living and alert.

I happened to be out in Paris the other day and dropped in to see M. Clemenceau. He, however, told me he was not going to break his practice of not giving any interviews. He still thinks the League is a house without a roof on it. He is wonderfully vigorous and active. His study was strewn with books and papers as if he was following things closely. He smiled all the while we were chatting. He had on his little black skull cap and asked me if I did not think he was wise in not talking much. Knowing the "Tiger" and his bomb-shell-like ways, I replied that I certainly did think so. Too bad, though, a statement from him would be interesting at this time. He is still living in the days of military treaties, old alliances and political witchcraft. In fact, I would not hesitate to call him an ultra reactionary.

CANADIAN GRAIN ROUTES
WINNIPEG, Man., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—W. P. Hinton, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and a recognized expert on railroads, testified before the Royal Grain Commission here that any move on the part of Canadian railroads to reduce the tariffs on Canadian export grain would mean with immediate reprisals from United States railways interested. Mr. Hinton made this statement during a discussion of the possibility of diverting the movement of Canadian grain from its present route through the United States. However, as no through export grain moves from Canada via Duluth and Minneapolis, Mr. Hinton thought it possible that an arrangement might be made for a reduced winter rate.

PHONE ALBANY 1982
MISS T. ANDERSON'S
Millinery
Hats Made to Order.
2533 MILWAUKEE AVE. CHICAGO

ALBERT
Millinery Studio
633 North Michigan Ave.
Near Ontario St. CHICAGO

Established 1894
BORNHOF
SIGN WORK
BROKERS' BLACKBOARDS
Telephone Wabash 2831-0308
"The Bookery" Chicago

FEILCHENFELD BROS.
Headquarters for Better Meats
1200 East 63rd St., CHICAGO
Honest Weight and Courteous Treatment.
Buy the chain store way and spend the difference. Our enormous buying power (for 17 large markets) enables us to sell you better meats or poultry for less money. Try us.
1220 E. 63rd St. 822 E. 63rd St.
1001 E. 43rd St. 11150 So. Michigan Ave.
6783 Stony Island 6918 Stony Island Ave.
4216 Cottage Grove 6504 Cottage Grove Ave.
340 E. 47th St. 2508 E. 71st St.
305 E. 55th St. 8210 Commercial Ave., So. Chicago

Meeting the Banking Requirements of Modern Business
WITH a clientele embracing every line of business and a board of directors composed of leaders in every branch of commerce and industry, the Illinois Merchants Banks have an unusually intimate contact with modern American business.
The officers of these banks consequently have a wide experience and are peculiarly fitted to give effective and intelligent attention to the needs of their commercial customers.

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK'S
ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY
Clark and Jackson Streets CHICAGO
THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
La Salle and Adams Streets CHICAGO

ILLINOIS LIBERALS FOR LA FOLLETTE

He Will Be Picked for Presidential Candidate at Farmer-Labor Convention, Plans Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 7.—The name of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will be placed in nomination for the presidency by Illinois independents at the state capital Farmer-Labor convention, according to plans of the party and the La Follette-for-President Club. Third party sentiment is strong for the Wisconsin Senator, leaders declare.

The call of the Farmer-Labor Party contemplates the nomination of presidential electors and the formation of a coalition campaign committee, to which diverse independent groups may contribute while retaining their identities.
Gifford Ernest, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "While I can only forecast, I think it probable the Farmer-Labor convention will elect presidential electors instructed to follow the lead taken by the La Follette-for-President Club in inspiring. On this point he added that the Republican Party subsequent to the nominations made by the Republican national convention."

Mr. Ernest added that his people hoped to see a third party grow out of the two simultaneous meetings May 24 and 25. He declared that there was a strong third party feeling among Illinois liberals. Usually the independents have been broken up by inability to agree on a platform, but in Senator La Follette they had not only a leader but a program which was just about what the third party people wanted. Mr. Ernest remarked.

The La Follette-for-President Club has begun a campaign for membership throughout the entire State, and its purpose is to get the name of Robert M. La Follette on the ballot as a candidate for President of the United States. In this movement, all liberal and progressive citizens of all classes are expected to take an active and conspicuous part, for, if ever the people had a friend in high official life, that friend is "Battling Bob."

Teapot Dome and numerous other disclosures prove beyond the slightest doubt that they who furnish the campaign funds own the Government. The common people can get back their government by furnishing their own campaign funds.

We are organizing local La Follette-for-President clubs all over the State of Illinois, and we want your help. See that a committee takes charge of the organization of La Follette clubs in your locality. Members can be obtained from all classes of people—workers, farmers, small tradesmen, school teachers, professional men, in fact everybody. Those who want a

Phone 412
30 The Michigan Branch Chicago
Cook & McLain
Pioneer Cleaners & Dyers
Main Office and Works:
820 East Pershing Road
Frank Haggacher CHICAGO
Phone Drexel 1348, 1350

USE LEXTEL PATTERNS
For better, neater signs and show cards. These letters are perfectly cut for rapid outlining, speed and neatness. Excellent aid for unexperienced. Most desirable to the old timer. Complete alphabet sent postpaid. Send stamp for sample.
J. F. RAHN, 2485 Greenview Ave., Chicago

ADVERTISING
Chicago Accounts Invited
MORRIS WISNER LEE
220 So. Michigan Avenue - Chicago
Telephone Wabash 5610

ARTHUR G. HERTZBERG
FINE BOOKBINDING
Special Attention given to First and Rare Editions
References cheerfully given.
Leather covers and cases for church and Sunday School use.
1751 Belmont Ave., CHICAGO
Lakeview 1093

Send Mother Flowers
SPRING, in a lavish mood, has released a wealth of floral treasures generously to provide loving gifts for Mother's Day.
The Wienhoeber Shops are ready with the freshest blooms—boxes and bouquets of cut flowers at surprisingly low prices. Order from these convenient shops for city or out-of-town deliveries that are dependable.
"Orders to points outside of Chicago are handled through our dispatch service. When out of the city, ask your florist to telegraph Wienhoeber for prompt service in Chicago."
George Wienhoeber
FLORIST
41 S. Wabash Ave. Randolph 2120
52 E. Monroe St. Randolph 2120
28 N. Michigan Blvd. Randolph 3701
CHICAGO
Charge Accounts Solicited

square deal in government will be for Bob La Follette.

The call for the convention of the La Follette-for-President Club declares: "This will be the first step in the great movement now forming, designed to restore government of, by and for the people, and put it in the hands of their real representatives."
The platform on which the Farmer-Labor convention meets embodies these planks: Government ownership and operation of railroads and other public utilities, governmental banking, public control of natural resources, preservation of all civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and legislation to prevent judicial abuses.

MICHIGAN'S PINE REPLANTING GAINS PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

LANSING, Mich., May 4 (Special Correspondence)—Michigan, once the leading source of white pine in America, now is denuded almost completely of that kind of merchantable timber, but it is coming back. Arbor Day, May 2, was observed this year probably as never before. Many thousands of trees will be planted this year in restricted areas. The State will plant out 1000 more trees this spring than it usually plants.

Marcel Schaeff, state forester for 14 years, believes all the devastated region which was cut over wastefully for its pine lumber could be reforested. Mr. Schaeff says: "There is a growing sentiment in support of the State's reforestation of the cut-over regions. The initial appropriation was for only \$2500, while the last Legislature appropriated \$75,000. The State now has 15,000 acres planted to white pine, Norway pine and Jack pine, making such progress that the time may come soon when the people will realize so vividly what can be done they will demand the reforestation of otherwise useless regions."

If the fire hazard could be controlled completely the pine trees would come back of themselves, it is said. The state tree-plantings are guarded day and night.

CANADIAN ORE FOR GERMANY
MONTREAL, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The British Empire Steel Corporation has signed contracts to deliver 300,000 tons of Wabana iron ore to Germany and another 110,000 tons to British firms. If the Dawes Reparations Report is adopted it is expected that the Ruhr steel makers will give orders for an additional 200,000 tons of ore. As the company has been producing ore to keep its men employed and has 900,000 tons in bank, it will not be necessary to increase the output.

STEUBINS
PAINT UP
Now is the time to brighten up. Inside and outside the house. Paints, varnishes, brushes and all other necessary articles. No matter how large or how small the job, you'll find it to your profit to TRY STEUBINS FIRST.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE AMBER PIE
118 EAST SUPERIOR STREET
Tel. Superior 1707
At the northwest corner of Superior Street and Michigan Boulevard, CHICAGO
We serve for the particular business person a most appetizing, delicious and generous
LUNCHEON 60 CENTS
Excellent dinners in quaint and homelike surroundings \$1.00
Chicken Dinner Sundays, \$1.25
AMBER SWEETS
Delicious home-made candies 75c pound. 50c half pound.
Parcel Post, 90c pound.

A Specialized Service in Hats for Men
A Z. Z. Jackson hat has the same marked individuality for which other Z. Z. Jackson goods are so favorably known. Any hat found here has all the difference which our specially designed blocks can make. They include the well-known Henry Heath London hats.
\$8: \$10: \$12: \$15
Z. Z. JACKSON
Michigan Blvd. at Madison CHICAGO

Send Mother Flowers
SPRING, in a lavish mood, has released a wealth of floral treasures generously to provide loving gifts for Mother's Day.
The Wienhoeber Shops are ready with the freshest blooms—boxes and bouquets of cut flowers at surprisingly low prices. Order from these convenient shops for city or out-of-town deliveries that are dependable.
"Orders to points outside of Chicago are handled through our dispatch service. When out of the city, ask your florist to telegraph Wienhoeber for prompt service in Chicago."
George Wienhoeber
FLORIST
41 S. Wabash Ave. Randolph 2120
52 E. Monroe St. Randolph 2120
28 N. Michigan Blvd. Randolph 3701
CHICAGO
Charge Accounts Solicited

Send Mother Flowers
SPRING, in a lavish mood, has released a wealth of floral treasures generously to provide loving gifts for Mother's Day.
The Wienhoeber Shops are ready with the freshest blooms—boxes and bouquets of cut flowers at surprisingly low prices. Order from these convenient shops for city or out-of-town deliveries that are dependable.
"Orders to points outside of Chicago are handled through our dispatch service. When out of the city, ask your florist to telegraph Wienhoeber for prompt service in Chicago."
George Wienhoeber
FLORIST
41 S. Wabash Ave. Randolph 2120
52 E. Monroe St. Randolph 2120
28 N. Michigan Blvd. Randolph 3701
CHICAGO
Charge Accounts Solicited

LAX IMMIGRATION LAWS AID MEXICANS IN NORTHERN TREK

Investigation Shows Many Elude Guards by Crossing Border at Night—Few Have Legal Papers

[This is the second article on Mexican immigration to the United States. Investigation shows that many of these immigrants are in the United States illegally, having gained admission by eluding the border guards. Their presence is causing a social condition which civic and welfare organizations are endeavoring to improve.]

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 7.—Without any doubt a big percentage of the Mexicans flocking north to work on the railroad tracks and in the steel mills is illicit immigration. Inquiry among those in touch with Mexicans colonizing hereabouts exhibits a general conviction that many of the newcomers merely slipped across the border when nobody was looking.
"About 50 per cent of the Mexicans here came in without inspection," estimates Miss Marian Schibus, superintendent of the Immigrants' Protective League. "It is so easy to get across." Out at the stockyards the employment office of one of the big packers remarks, "Every other one tells you he has no papers."

That a substantial share of Chicago's Mexicans have no right to be here is granted at the federal immigration office. Howard D. Ebey, district director of immigration, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:
"Quite a number of Mexicans are here, drawn by high wages paid for unskilled labor. Many came in violation of law, probably a great many did. The condition of the Mexican border has made it easy to get across."

A number of cases of Mexicans being here without warrant have come to our attention through deportation proceedings. A great many never do come to attention. There is no way to check on one nationality. It is a problem in process of solution. With 65 to 70 men it is impossible to adequately guard the border, but a congressional appropriation to increase the force will serve to tighten it up."

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CARPET CLEANING CO.
Cleaners of Fine Rugs and Carpets
Repairers of Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Wholesale dealers in new floor coverings. We extend this department to our customers. Estimates cheerfully given.
MONROE 1485
Lake & Carpenter Sts., Chicago

Spring Days
They bring the joys of out of doors—a refreshing breath of growing things—new enthusiasm, new joy. And here you will find an added pleasure to your day—a delightful luncheon or dinner.
The buses will bring you to our door.

Parkers Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
LAKE PARK AVE. CHICAGO
Luncheon 60c
Dinner \$1.00
Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25

All Linen Hemmed Crash
yd. 22c
Sixteen inches wide, all-linen unbleached Irish Crash with red, blue or white border. Excellent quality, hemmed, in yard lengths.

LOREN MILLER & CO.
BROADWAY AT LAWRENCE—CHICAGO

Foster Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children

Foster Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children

Foster Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children

Mr. Ebey said that there is no quota set for Mexico limiting the amount of legal Mexican immigration but that as many Mexicans can come in legally as may be properly admitted. All that a Mexican in Juarez has to do is to cross over the bridge, apply for admission and be examined by the inspector. He must be able bodied, equipped to support himself, of good moral character and able to read. And there is one other difficult test—he must have \$8 wherewith to pay his head tax. Where illiteracy is almost universal many are rejected because they cannot read, said Mr. Ebey. Where poverty is well high as general, \$8 is often a severe restriction, and many prefer to walk over the river at night.
About the only times that the local immigration office learns, through deportation cases, of instances of Mexicans smuggling themselves across the line is when one becomes a public charge, when convicted of crime, or in some such unusual way. The Mexican who smuggles himself into the United States and here attends to business stands, in this great community at least, very slight chance of ever being questioned.

WINNIPEG TO CELEBRATE
WINNIPEG, Man., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The jubilee of the incorporation of Winnipeg as a city will be celebrated on June 15, and present plans call for the declaration of a civic half holiday on that day, distribution of medals to school children in the morning, a parade of prize floats in the afternoon, and a celebration in the evening, with sports, band concerts and a reunion of old-timers and former civic officials.

SHOUKAIR
Rugs—Carpets—Cleaned—Repaired
1719-21 E. 47th St., Chicago
PHONE OAKLAND 1861-3089

Martha Weathered Shop
THE DRAKE HOTEL CHICAGO

Devoted to the Requirements of Those Seeking the ULTRA in Apparel

Weathered Misses Shop
OPPOSITE THE DRAKE

The Marlborough Tea Room
400 DEMING PL., CHICAGO
Phone: Diversey 4400
Special attention given to afternoon tea and private dinner parties.
a la Carte and Table d'Hôte Service
LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA, DINNER
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 1 to 8 P. M.
STATE 4000

Wm. H. Potter & Sons
Distinctive Tailoring
179 W. Washington Street, Chicago
MEN'S CLOTHES, TAILORED TO MEASURE, IN THE LATEST WEAVES AND STYLES.

H. ZEISS
Tailoring and Cleaning
Pressing, Altering and Repairing
We also clean household articles. Let me prove to you that we serve promptly.
Oakland 1269 1409 E. 47th St. CHICAGO

CORNELIA GARAGE
3448 BROADWAY—CHICAGO
Tel. Wellington 2478
Gasoline—Oils—Greases—Tires—Accessories
TRY OUR BEST CLEANER
An exceptionally fine and successful cleaner for tin tops, head linings, seat covers and all trimmings upholstery.
Does your car need cleaning? Give us a trial.

University State Bank
1354 E. 55th St., Corner Ridgewood CHICAGO
\$1.00 Starts a Savings Account
\$100.00 Opens a Checking Account
A CLEARING HOUSE BANK

Bowman Milk
DAIRY COMPANY
Phone: Diversey 3000
CHICAGO
Perfectly pasteurized, safe and pure.

SO-CLEAN CLEANER
(non-inflammable)
cleans silks and woolen goods, feathers and millinery, kid gloves, kid shoes, and all kinds of delicate fabrics without injury. Also excellent cleaner for automobile upholstery.
SO-CLEAN CLEANER can be used for dyeing—giving you choice colors.
Manufactured by
L. E. PHILLIPS
1120 Granville Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Mail orders filled by manufacturer
Price 35c (or bottle) Postpaid 50c
Sold in Chicago by
DAVIS DRY GOODS CO.
First Floor, Jackson Boulevard

DAVIS DRY GOODS CO.
First Floor, Jackson Boulevard

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK'S
ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY
Clark and Jackson Streets CHICAGO

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK'S
ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY
Clark and Jackson Streets CHICAGO

DIVERTING ELLIS ISLAND INCOME, TO NEEDED REPAIRS ADVOCATED

Official Declares Station Money-Maker for Treasury, Urging Improvements to Abate European Complaints

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28.—If the earnings of Ellis Island were turned to betterments in the immigration plant there, conditions on the island would be so materially improved that complaints by European powers against the treatment accorded their nationals on arrival at the port of New York would be negligible, an important immigration official told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today. The Ellis Island that he described was a money maker for the federal treasury.

"From a mere business point of view Ellis Island has turned into the federal treasury during the last fiscal year alone nearly enough clear profit to cover the appropriation of \$2,541,620 requested last December, he said. The island receipts for head tax, steamship fines and detention charges totaled \$3,028,762, while the expenses of the island were but \$1,200,850, leaving a profit for the one year ending June 30, 1923, of \$1,827,912. It was never intended that this station should be run for the profit of the United States Government, but that is what is being done now at the expense of the proper upkeep of the island itself, which in the last analysis means at the expense of the immigrants and of our own American good name."

Revision of Law Sought

The best place to view the actual operation of the existing immigration law and regulations doubtless is at Ellis Island, which acts as the clearing house for about 65 per cent of all the aliens who come to the United States, and nowhere, perhaps, has the need for a revision of some phases of the existing law been more clearly illustrated. Widespread criticism and diplomatic representations have directed considerable attention to Ellis Island of late, but all this, it seems, has been merely to attack the problem from the wrong angle. Much of the criticism has been justified. Ellis Island officials admit this quite frankly, but they are not disposed to take all the blame on their own shoulders. It is hardly fair, they say, to blame the horses when the wagon breaks down from overloading.

And this is exactly what has happened under the 3 per cent quota law which went into effect in June, 1921, limiting the number of aliens entering the United States in a fiscal year to 3 per cent of the foreign born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as shown by the census of 1910, and also limiting the monthly quotas to 20 per cent of the annual quota. Ellis Island became the immigration station for the port of New York in 1890, superseding the old Castle Garden, now the Aquarium. What was considered adequate when the Ellis Island buildings were erected has long since passed that stage, and that now with antiquated provisions for housing 1200 immigrants, it is often called upon to accommodate twice that number who are detained there, according to Maj. Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island.

Hope Seen in Restrictions

If sufficient appropriations continue to be withheld, the officials see of being able to remedy to some extent the conditions that are complained of in the new law which is expected to become effective in July and which is designed to limit the quotas to 2 per cent, based on the 1890 census, and to give American consuls the power to accept or reject applicants prior to embarkation. This will relieve greatly the congestion which Ellis Island officials have had to contend with since 1921, though it will not provide the new buildings and equipment which are needed.

The inadequacy of Ellis Island facilities became more than ever apparent almost as soon as the law of 1921 came into effect, for with its adoption the rush of immigrants permitted to enter the United States in a year was over in the first five months, each country taking full advantage of the 20 per cent monthly quota provision. The rush of applicants has been so excessive that in some instances the quota for a whole month has been exhausted the first day and even some of the larger quotas have been exhausted in from 15 to 18 days.

"One of the grave perils of this system," said one of the chief Ellis Island authorities, "was the racing between steamships to get their immigrants over the line in time." He added:

The consequent congestion of every port for several months made it impossible to inspect all the first day's arrivals for from six to ten days thereafter. The result was that the immigration service had to take care of a round year's business, with no increase in our forces, in from five to six months. Due to certain court decisions the immigration from various

countries did not stop even after the expiration of their quotas. Certain steamship companies took advantage of these decisions to bring here several thousand immigrants in excess of the authorized quotas, all of which has increased the work and has interfered with efficient, well-organized service.

Many Classes Eliminated

For that reason we have been unable to catch up with the arrears in our routing work, which was neglected in taking care of the flood of human beings which were on hand, and unless the Supreme Court very quickly reverses the decisions of the lower courts this condition will prevail until July, when the new law becomes effective.

The new law, in addition to its other provisions, fortunately—as far as the efficiency of the service is concerned—also eliminates a number of classes which under the present law are regarded as exempt and which increase the normal maximum of alien arrivals by several hundred thousand. Under the present law 357,000 in round numbers were admitted to this country in the last fiscal year and charged to the annual quota, but the total number of arrivals has approximated 650,000.

There has been much criticism of the conduct of Ellis Island, due to the bringing here in five or six months of a number of arrivals expected in a year, and the lack of adequate facilities for handling such a number. The inadequacy of these accommodations has been reported by Ellis Island officials from time to time for years past and special appropriations have been requested to give adequate and decent equipment. Unfortunately the necessary appropriations were not granted. In fact, sufficient money was allotted to keep even the present buildings and equipment in proper repair.

Every year requests have been made for appropriations ranging from several thousand to several million dollars. It is thought that these appropriations should have been made in view of the fact that the head tax of \$8 each and the various fines imposed on steamship companies with other revenue accruing have totaled something more than \$1,000,000 annually in excess of any appropriation made for the immigration service. During the last fiscal year the head tax coupled with the fines imposed on steamship companies and the regulation charge for lodging, also applied to the steamship companies, equaled in round numbers \$3,100,000 for the port of New York alone. Yet the entire appropriation for the immigration service for the entire country and all costs was only \$3,300,000.

Repair Work Needed

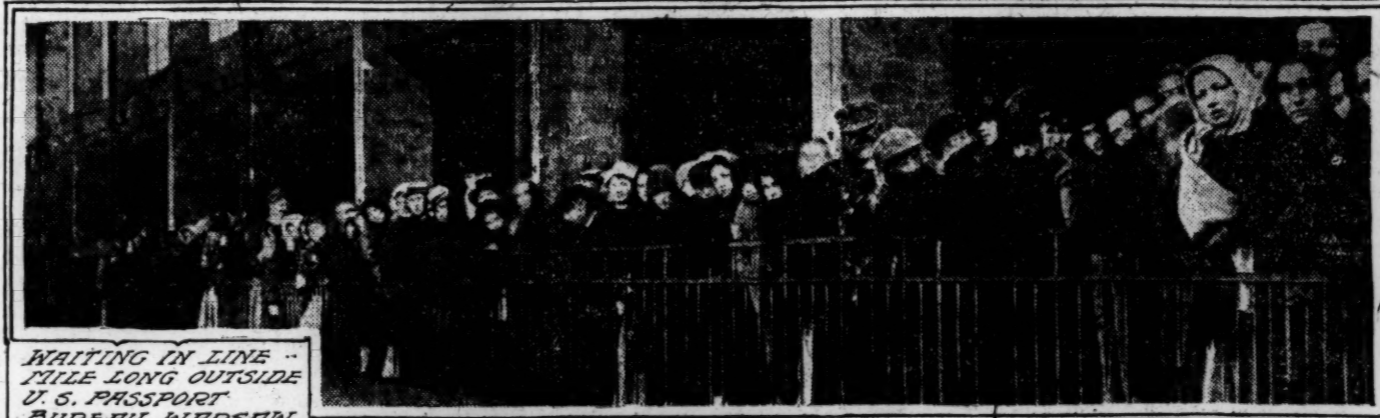
The whole arrangement of the buildings at Ellis Island is wrong for the present needs, according to officials. There is no proper outdoor space for exercise and recreational purposes. Better ventilation, plumbing, tiling and telephone connections are needed. Much painting and other repair work needs to be done. It is proposed to extend the island by a sea wall to provide more open spaces and also to erect a separate building for the care of children as a nursery and kindergarten. The most pressing need is for comfortable two-tier white iron beds, but thus far these have been unobtainable from the funds allotted.

It is not a very pleasant first impression which immigrants receive in coming to the United States through the port of New York. The procedure is for inspectors to board an incoming vessel at quarantine. Inspections are made there and as the vessel proceeds up the harbor to the pier. There all passengers approved are allowed to disembark except those coming as immigrants who are taken to Ellis Island in barges. There they pass through the various tests and finally are assembled in a large central room for registration. If they meet all requirements they are sent down one chute and are at liberty to take the ferry for Manhattan.

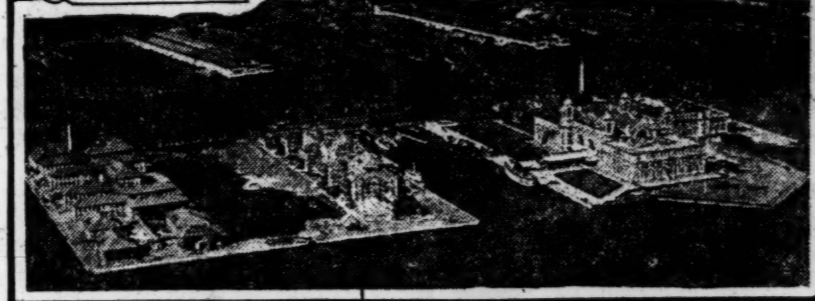
Those whose cases require special consideration by a board of inspectors are sent out by another passage, while for those marked for deportation and those who are at a loss how to proceed because relatives have failed to meet them, other passages are provided. Immigrants going inland are assisted in the purchase of railroad tickets and in obtaining any information they need, and can buy at nominal cost a box of food to take with them on their journey.

But with immigrants arriving by the thousands in a day, these operations

Better Facilities at Ellis Island Urged to Care for the Thousands of New Americans



WAITING IN LINE—MILE LONG OUTSIDE U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, WARSAN. © Kodel & Hirsch



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ELLIS ISLAND © Kodel & Hirsch



HAPPY TO BE IN AMERICA © Kodel & Hirsch

necessarily become systematized to a point where the charge of "herding" becomes more or less justified. With a larger force and more adequate facilities this element could be obviated, however, officials say.

Inspectors' Manifold Duties

They point out that with their present limitations they are required, in addition to their regular immigration work, to inspect all aliens who come to the United States by way of the port of New York as passengers. These reach a total of about 500,000 annually. Ellis Island has a force of only 500 which includes the marine force, clerks, guards, matrons, inspectors and the personnel of investigating boards. Its number of inspectors has never exceeded 70. These inspectors must pass on all cases of those who have gained admittance but whose expulsion is sought. There are hundreds of such cases and in addition there are those which have been appealed. On top of the cases that apply to the local district a very large percentage of the persons who have been apprehended as undesirable throughout the country are brought to New York and deported through the Ellis Island station.

One of the difficulties of carrying out the provisions of the law, officials say, is the appeal made to their sympathies and the apparent disregard for the law of interested persons, including rela-

tives of the immigrants, immigrant aid societies, congressmen and senators. This makes it much more difficult for the officials here and in Washington to enforce the law. Recourse to the courts has been taken from time to time of late and many writs of habeas corpus have been procured. All this has increased the burden of the administration officers and incidentally has added to the expense of relatives without favorable results.

But the hopeful note seen in the whole problem as viewed from the Ellis Island angle is that the mental and physical standard of the immigrants now coming in is considerably higher on an average than it has been in the past. This, it is expected, will be further increased by the process of preliminary elimination overseas as provided for in the new law and incidentally furnishes all the more rea-

son why the new arrivals should be received with more gracious accommodations—at least to the extent of finding something more comfortable than a wire bunk to sleep on.

CANADA SELLS MORE WHEAT
WINNIPEG, Man., April 28 (Special Correspondence)—United States millers are buying more Canadian wheat this year than ever before, regardless of the 42-cent-per-bushel duty recently imposed by the United States, according to Winnipeg exporters. They state that the increase in the United States tariff from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel is no deterrent to the entry of large quantities of Canadian hard wheat. Contracts for 14,000,000 bushels of wheat to move from the head of the lakes have been made by Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, and Buffalo mills.

A Real Opportunity!

Delicious canned and preserved fruit, picked, carefully prepared and canned the same day.

PRICE LIST		
No. 2 Cans	Per Doz.	
Black Raspberries.....	\$3.00	
Cherry Jam.....	3.50	
Cherries.....	3.75	
(No. 2 Cans weigh 1 lb. 3 oz.)		
No. 1 Cans	Per Doz.	
Dew Berry Jam.....	\$3.50	
Black Raspberry Jam.....	3.50	
Peach Butter.....	3.75	
Orange Marmalade.....	4.00	
Orange Marmalade (1 lb. 3 oz. net)	3.00	

M. R. FOSS
4812 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago
Telephone Oakland 1909

SILK SPREADS

All colors made to order
SPECIAL \$50.00

WOOLSON'S
1524 STEVENS BUILDING
CHICAGO

Mme. Hosoe
117 N. Field Annex
25 E. Washington St., Chicago
Central 2829

MY NEW SPRING MODELS

You will be delighted with the distinguished line and beautiful materials in our new 5-piece suits; imports for street and utility, as well as exquisite models in afternoon and evening costumes.

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
THE FAIR
Service—Quality—Price
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets
CHICAGO



FOR forty-eight years The Fair has been striving to obtain greater, better values for its patrons, until now, more than ever before—"The Fair" means dependable quality at the lowest possible prices.

We are in constant touch with retail markets to insure our prices being as low as or lower than elsewhere.

We ask the people of Chicago to investigate—to compare—and thus be assured of our price leadership.

EUROPE BETTER OFF SAYS DR. JOHN MOTT

Missionary Council Chairman Finds Marked Improvement

—Has Visited 18 Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—Dr. John Mott, who sails for America on the Majestic today after a four months' absence, during which he visited 18 different countries, says that when he contrasts the conditions of affairs in Europe with those last year he notices a very real improvement, and that when he contrasts them with those of three years ago the improvement is almost unbelievable.

He has been in particular touch with the younger generation through Central and Southern Europe having visited universities from Germany and Poland to those in Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

"I have found relatively few pessimists among the younger generation," he said. "There is a hopefulness, idealism and spirit of adventure which is highly reassuring. The old generation must remember we have to deal in futures; and take a long view." Mr. Mott, who on the eve of his departure, attended a meeting of the International Missionary Council in London, of which he is chairman, also spoke enthusiastically of the conferences he held in the Near East, finishing with one of workers among the Moslems at Jerusalem. He said these gatherings showed Islam had been affected at its keystone, and was breaking away from former traditions politically through the Caliphate difficulty, socially through the emancipation of women and their education, and even religiously.

"There is a confession of inadequacy of Muhammadanism to meet the situation," he said, "and an accessibility to a friendly and constructive presentation of the Christian religion." He also referred appreciatively to the very friendly relations he had enjoyed with the ecclesiastics and laymen of the Greek, Armenian, Coptic and Assyrian churches, as well as the autonomous Greek churches in the Balkans, which he believed to be able increasingly to work with representatives of western Christianity in facing common problems.

Established 1899

Edgewater Laundry Company
CLEANERS—DYERS
LAUNDERERS
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 6800

3 Safeguards to Depositors

A National Bank
A Clearing House Bank
A Federal Reserve System Bank

NATIONAL BANK OF WOODLAWN
63rd Street at Kenwood Avenue
CHICAGO

FRESH FRUIT

From Your Own Garden

The Wonderful New "Progressive"

Everbearing Strawberries

may be gathered all summer now! Just as easy to grow as the common strawberries, yield the same way in June and keep on bearing all summer and fall. They are the only strawberries that will give you fruit the first season. They need no special care.

PRICE	
25 Plants.....	\$1.00
50 Plants.....	\$1.75
100 Plants.....	\$3.00

"Hardy, Evergreen" Lawn Grass Seed and "Master Brand Sheep Manure" will provide the most beautiful lawn in your neighborhood; apply now.

FREE DELIVERY

Henderson's Seed Store

166 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Catalogue Free

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

CHICAGO

An Important and Value-giving May Sale Brings
Trim House Dresses at \$2.95 and \$5.95

For work-a-day or leisure hours one finds variety and economy in selection here. Practical house dresses for morning, lightsome styles for afternoon.

Cotton Crepe House Dresses
With Hand-Work, \$2.95

Colorful house dresses with rows of hand-drawn work. Collar and cuffs of embroidered batiste. In gray, green, orchid, rose, blue, canary. Sketched at the center. \$2.95.

Voile House Dresses, \$5.95

Delightfully cool and fresh. Row on row of hand-drawn work is garniture. In pastel shades. Sketched, right. \$5.95.

Continuing the Sale of Negligees

Lovely silken negligees with frills of net tipped with color. Sketched, left. In turquoise blue, coral, orchid, pink. \$18.75.

House Dresses, Fourth Floor, East. Negligees, Third Floor, North.



Other negligees of taffetas, crisply bouffant. Chiffons in exquisitely shaded colors. Or graceful satins. Accordingly, \$8.95 to \$33.75.

De Luxe Cabs
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Comfort

De Luxe Cabs are modern, easy-riding cars, made spotlessly clean by thorough cleansing and fumigating every day.

LOWEST RATES

Phone

SUPERIOR 4000

VENEZUELA A DICTATORSHIP; IS CORDIAL TOWARD AMERICA

Successor of Castro, Who Incurred Hostility of U. S.,
Restores Peace—Resembles Old Spain

By WALLACE THOMPSON

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—This country and this city are the gateway to the understanding of South America. Here one steps on the bridge across the Gulf between the past of Spanish absolutism and the present of the great modern republics of the far south of the Continent.

In Caracas, all around you carries the charm of old time, in the old Spanish-Moorish houses, one storied, high celled, that roared, sheer above the narrow pavements, plastered in white or yellow or pink or pale blue, with slightly hanging eaves and tall doors studded with hand-wrought bolts and substantial iron knockers, and always with the iron-barred windows, 10 feet high, and three feet wide, with neat seats built inside, so that one may sit comfortably and peer out of the window at the passersby.

I have such a window, and it looks out on a fine old church, with Romanesque exterior, and broad green trees beside its tall portals, while beside it are neat one-story houses, well painted and well kept. Down the street up which I can look comes, at irregular but inevitable intervals, a fine public coach, a victoria with two horses and studded harness, or one of the thousands of big American or one of the thousands of big American cars (there are relatively few motor cars in the city, although they are innumerable in the country). Or now and then a donkey loaded or drawing a cart, or a horseman, although in these latter days only bill collectors ride horseback in Caracas, and a visit from a horseman conveys its disagreeable message to all the neighborhood.

Narrow, Noisy Streets
But above it all, noise, here as in La Guayra! The streets are narrow, and the corners obscured by the flush-built houses and the narrow sidewalk pavements, so the motor car horns roar at each corner, and the tinkling bell of the coaches pierces even above the sound of the horns, so that in the center of the city, at the busy corners, bedlam reigns. Street cries add their picturesque bit, from the calls of the sweetmeat seller, who has fresh coconut candy made with brown sugar on this particular day, to the vendor of newspapers.

It is all interesting and pleasing, genuine and unaffected. People live as the road opens to them to live, and nowhere are calm and poise more

natural or universal, or thought closer to action. All this is part of the life of this rare old city. The buildings here are not imposing, there are few old colonial structures indeed, but those of recent years make no pretense of overwhelming you. The Capitol and the University are handsome, but always there is in houses and streets and people a thing which makes you know full well that this land has something that is yours, and welcomes you, though you be from far away.

Venezuela a Dictatorship
Venezuela is today a dictatorship. It is the substitution of the strong power and the centralized force, not for the incoherent nationalism of post-war Europe, but for the absolutism of old Spain. The dictator of Venezuela, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, has ruled long in full technical legality, for there is no false pretense of re-elections, because the constitution provides for seven-year terms, and all re-elections are also legal and proper.

President Gomez rules an empire of prosperous peace, where few are poor to outward appearance, and where, as in the old feudal days, life is as safe and property safer than perhaps in any other country in the hemisphere—for the friends of those who rule. It is a government of efficiency, dispatch, and wealth, and its inconsistencies are those inherent in the whole system of Spanish absolutism. Venezuela is indeed the starting point to the understanding of the political systems of Latin America, because it is linked tightly to the rule which Spain held over these lands for nearly 300 years.

Venezuela has always been a dictatorship, for the short and stormy periods between its powerful rulers have no significance at all in the panorama of history. The great Bolivar himself, who led his tattered legions across the Andes and down into Peru and beyond, established the dictatorship, and knowing his people well, told them that their democracy must grow up beneath the benign rule of strong and wise men.

Gomez Brings Peace
Since Bolivar there have been many rulers who have followed in his footsteps. Some like Guzman Blanco, perhaps, have added jewels to the

A Vista Unfolding the Calm and Poise of the Venezuelan Capital



Attractive Plaza Between the Capitol and the University

crown of the dynasty of dictators, and some, like Cipriano Castro, have rolled it in the dust. Today it rests on the brow of the doughty "Andino," the warrior from the Andes whom Castro brought here as his vice-president and who when Castro fled before the wrath of Washington in 1909 took the Government and returned to his treasury some of the millions which had gone abroad for personal stores under his predecessor.

For 15 years General Gomez has ruled as President of Venezuela. He has brought great peace, he has paid off much of the foreign debt, until today that obligation is only some \$20,000,000. He has been wise enough to keep deepest friendship with the United States, so that never does any incident grow into a reason for dispute. He has fathered the most just and effective petroleum law in force anywhere, and the greatest flood of foreign capital going into Latin America is now pouring into Venezuela for oil development.

It is a brave record, set down thus, and with it is a sunny cheerful city, in Caracas, where foreigners, and especially Americans, are received and treated as they are treated nowhere else in the world, with an open-handed welcome which has no reservations and gives no sense of ever being forced. There is in Caracas today that gaiety, that pleasure in life, that ease, that really superb art and literature which were characteristics of the great days of Spanish rule, and which Bolivar himself regretted so sadly when it disappeared during his long revolution, and which he sought to rebuild in the few years of peace and power which the revolution left to him.

Reliable Service Responsible Firm
K. C. House and Window Cleaning Co.
Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr.
Phone Victor 4080 KANSAS CITY

George Frocks
Kansas City's Popular Priced Exclusive Shop
205 Waldheim Building Main 0189
Club Breakfast—Table d'Hôte Lunch
Afternoon Tea—Table d'Hôte Dinner
A la Carte Service All Day
SARAH PETTIT'S
BLUE LANTERN
1512 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Ad-letterize your business

Grace V. Strahm Letter Co.
Perfect Reproduction of Letters and Rapid Printing
302 Graphic Arts Building Main 3251 KANSAS CITY, MO.

MOVING LERITZ & SON SHIPPING STORAGE P.C.M.O. PACKING

Remember to Serve Nafziger Cakes
"For Every Occasion"
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A SURE INSURANCE For All Lines Call Fay
Main 1161 Linwood 6730
Automobile Underwriters of America
603 Rialto Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Cantilever Boot Shop.
3rd Floor, Altman Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

Australia Pays Huge Sums for Store Sheep

More in Wool Than Ever Before and Skins Are Valuable

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 5 (Special Correspondence)—Huge prices are being paid for store sheep throughout Australia. The extremely high wool market, coupled with the shortage of sheep, is responsible. The skins of a line of sheep sold at Sydney were valued at 18s. each. It is safe to estimate that every month now adds 1s. 6d. to the value of the skin. When customers read of the big prices being paid at Sydney for sheep they should bear in mind that a large proportion of the price is represented by the skin value. In other words, mutton, although dear, is not nearly as dear as the price paid for the fat sheep might indicate.

Over most of New South Wales, now the season is good, the restocking of the drought-stricken areas is the problem. Nearly everybody is eager to get at least some sheep, because the wool is growing while one sleeps, and

there is more in wool than ever before. High prices for sheep for restocking are by no means confined to New South Wales. Recently about 10,000 merino wethers were sold off one station in South Australia, at an average price of 41s. a head. In Queensland a fortnight ago, a big line of young merino wethers were sold at 30s. a head. A few days later six others were received for the same sheep at 38s. a head.

Here in New South Wales store merino wethers have been sold lately up to 42s. a head. Sheep that were available two months ago at 22s. 6d. a head cannot be bought now for 32s. 6d. With only about 32,000,000 sheep, this state is understocked, bearing in mind the flush season, by at least 10,000,000 sheep. There will be big lambing throughout New South Wales this year. But in the meantime a great many are looking everywhere for restockers.

We have now moved to new location
W. A. MILLER FLORAL CO.
Hyde Park 1238 Broadway at 36th KANSAS CITY, MO.

Summit Cleaners
Suits Pressed 50c
Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
We Call and Deliver
Distinctive and Satisfactory Service
Hyde Park 1414 39th & Summit Kansas City, Mo.

Millinery
Frocks, Gowns and Sports Clothes, Jewelry, Novelties, Gifts.
ALL SHADES SPRING HOSIERY
3925 Main Hyde Park 3819 KANSAS CITY, MO.

FANS IN SEASON
Medium Priced Electric Chandeliers Our Specialty
Catalogue and Request.
Western Chandelier Co.
HARRY GOOD, Mgr.
1421 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

Home Trust Co.
1121 Walnut Street Kansas City
A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
Resources over \$5,000,000.00

GAFFNEY CORSETS
Strictly Made to Order
COMPLETE LINE OF BRASSIERES
Harrison 2576 317 Altman Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL MURRAY
"Say it with Flowers"
1011 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Steinway
And other famous pianos
GENUINE VICTROLAS
RADIO SETS AND EQUIPMENT
Hardwood Band and String Instruments
Easy Payments
Call or Write
1013 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Myron Green CAFETERIAS
1115 Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

GABRIEL SNUBBERS
THERE IS NO OTHER
"Keep you on Seat. Save your car."
Price from \$17.50 to \$36.50 per set installed
The Beach-Wittmann Company
Kansas City Dallas Oklahoma City

Myron Green CAFETERIAS
1115 Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

STATE-OPERATED RUM TRADE MEETS ATTACK IN QUEBEC

Province Declared to Suffer Economically From Policy Which Makes Liquor Shops of Grocery Stores

MONTREAL, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Quebec experiment with government operation of the liquor traffic has been attended with unsatisfactory results and those who hoped that government control would mean restriction, limitation and reduction of the sale and consumption of liquors now are forced to admit that the reverse has been the result, according to the Rev. E. I. Hart, secretary of the Prohibition Federation of Quebec. Mr. Hart, reviewing his impressions of the liquor situation in Quebec in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

Groceries Sell Liquor
In the old days of the barroom licenses had been gradually reduced until there were only 400 liquor licenses for the whole Province, and these were practically confined to the larger cities. About two-thirds of the population were "dry." Now there are more than 2000 places in the provinces where liquor can be procured legally. In the liquor traffic there are over 300 public drinking places, 35 Government stores for the sale of "hard" liquors, and nearly 600 groceries with licenses to sell beer, according to the last available report of the Liquor Commission. It has become obvious that the Provincial Government, which is greatly in need of revenues, has been pushing rather than attempting to restrict the sale of intoxicants, and self-respecting citizens are becoming disgusted with the results of the Government policy, and chagrined to know that the quaint, conservative old Province, of which they are so proud, is being called the "barroom of the continent."

The consequence is that the temperance forces are becoming very active, and are now engaged in a province-wide work of organization which is bound to bring about a

"Like Eating at Home"
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
and
OLD CRIES SHOP
3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Home Made Candles
Old Prints, Bric-a-brac Novelties

Lowie
STORAGE BATTERIES
Electrical Service for Automobiles
1818 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
317 So. Market Street, Wichita, Kan.

For AWNINGS
CALL
Carnie-Goudie Mfg. Co.
Har. 0230
22nd St. and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A. Newell FLORIST
Phone Harrison 3985
Southwest Corner 11th and McGee Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Call Us for Good Flowers and Plants

Walk Over
Boot Shop
Men's and Women's Shoes
Leven-Leven Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Home Trust Co.
1121 Walnut Street Kansas City
A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
Resources over \$5,000,000.00

GAFFNEY CORSETS
Strictly Made to Order
COMPLETE LINE OF BRASSIERES
Harrison 2576 317 Altman Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL MURRAY
"Say it with Flowers"
1011 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Steinway
And other famous pianos
GENUINE VICTROLAS
RADIO SETS AND EQUIPMENT
Hardwood Band and String Instruments
Easy Payments
Call or Write
1013 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Myron Green CAFETERIAS
1115 Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

GABRIEL SNUBBERS
THERE IS NO OTHER
"Keep you on Seat. Save your car."
Price from \$17.50 to \$36.50 per set installed
The Beach-Wittmann Company
Kansas City Dallas Oklahoma City

Myron Green CAFETERIAS
1115 Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

change for the better before long. This new movement for prohibition, after a period of general apathy, is receiving aid and encouragement from unexpected quarters.

Drys Are Roused
The movement with which I am connected is mainly supported by Protestants, but we are not the only disillusioned section of the population. An important movement is growing among the French-speaking and Irish Roman Catholic population.

In spite of the overshadowing power of the Government, supported by a press which favors the wet interests, the policy of the Government control of the liquor traffic in this Province is now definitely on the defensive.

Business men and large employers of labor are now beginning to question whether the fact that the Government makes a few millions out of the liquor business is of any serious consequence, compared with the patent fact that the Province suffers economically from the effects of the liquor business. Last year one-third of the business failures of all Canada occurred in Quebec, and the firms failing in this Province represented one-half of the total liabilities. The foreman of one of the largest construction companies in Canada told me that on one job in Montreal he has been discharging workmen for drunkenness at the rate of 12 a day. Montreal and Quebec city are suffering from serious unemployment, as the recent reports of the Government Employment bureau show, and the exodus to the United States continues.

Manhattan Gasoline
Trop-Artic Oils
MANHATTAN OIL CO.
15 West 10th St.—Delaware 2016 KANSAS CITY

BELL COAL COMPANY
No. 9 East 10th for
CHEROKEE LUMP
or
SEMI-ANTHRACITE
Phone VICTOR 9872 Prompt delivery. KANSAS CITY

MONKEY
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
3120-22 Troost Avenue KANSAS CITY, MO.

"The House of Courtesy"
Berkson Bros
Women's Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Schmelzer's
Golf Balls for 1924
"My Own" Sinker.....Each \$1.00
"Jayhawk" Sinker.....Each .75
"Saco" Sinker.....Each .45
"Kitty" Sinker.....Each .50
"Kitty" Mesh Marking.....Each .50
Floater.....Each .50
Golf Catalog Gladly Sent on Request.
"The Most Interesting Store in Kansas City"

Schmelzer's
1012-1014 Grand Avenue, Kansas City

And Now Comes the Season of Tub Silks
Illustrated are three of the twelve new models of guaranteed washable silk: in awning stripes, Roman stripes; gingham checks and plaids; shirting stripes and solid colors in every conceivable shade (all woven patterns, not printed), sizes 14 to 44
\$25
Woolf Brothers
Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Hose for Women KANSAS CITY

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

For In and Out of Town
Distinctive Fashions—charming and appropriate—in a variety of styles at modest prices.
Sports Suits \$25.00 Upward
Tailored Dresses \$25.00 Upward
Ensemble Suits \$45.00 Upward
Gowns \$35.00 Upward
Millinery—Lingerie—Footwear—Furs
All Smart Accessories
at correspondingly attractive prices
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.

News of Freemasonry

Eastern Hemisphere

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, April 21
SOME interesting details of Masonry in Germany in pre-war days were issued by D. Lowe Turnbull at a recent gathering of members of the Manchester Association for Masonic Research. He explained that he had acquired considerable knowledge of Germany and its people during his terms at German universities and on long annual holidays.

He had the privilege of visiting lodges under different grand lodges, of which there were many, the peculiarity of their constitution being that they did not seem to be hampered by any doctrine of territorial jurisdiction. Lodges under the charters of several governing bodies would meet in one town and it was only when the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was about to constitute a lodge in Denmark that the Grand Lodge of that country raised objections, and appealed to the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland for support.

Mr. Turnbull said he had visited many of the lodges, and that he was received kindly and courteously, and had acquired a detailed knowledge of their working. Undoubtedly the ideals and teachings were of the highest order, and he believed that they were sincere in their endeavors to live up to their standards.

Even during the war, he learned, where Masonic influence prevailed, there was a softening of the asperities. Prisoners of war who were confined in areas where Masonry was active were treated with less rigor than where that influence was wanting.

The Leicester Marine Lodge of Sydney sends an interesting account of its recent centenary. It is the oldest continuously working lodge in Australia. J. Goulston, Deputy Grand Master, in proposing "The Day We Celebrate," delivered a carefully prepared historical speech, noting the events which had made the history of the lodge, and, by comparison, showing the advance which Freemasonry had made during that time.

Now Masonic halls are the rule and

not the exception throughout Australia, but during a period of 10 years the lodge changed its place of meeting 10 times. Also the members used to pay their monthly fee of 5s. before they went into the lodge room, and this money, the by-laws ordered, always should be spent on the supper, a practice that would not be countenanced now.

Sir Lionel Halsey, who is already a Past Grand Warden of England, has just been installed as Master of a lodge in the Province of Bedfordshire, over which the Pro Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, rules. The ceremony also was participated in by the father of the Master-elect, Sir Frederick Halsey, Deputy Grand Master of England. The toast of the visitors was responded to by a Negro brother, Potts Johnson from West Africa, who said that in his country they looked on England as a foster-mother. The natives understood that Christianity stood for the brotherhood of the human race, as did Freemasonry. In West Africa there was a natural shyness of the white man.

Freemasonry in Mesopotamia is forging ahead. During the war the Mesopotamia Lodge was formed at Basrah, and now the first initiate has come into possession of the Master's chair and the officers also are initiates of the lodge.

Klines
YVETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Manicuring—Shampooing
Marcel and Permanent Waving
"Happyland" Barber Shop for Kiddies
Main Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

Law Brief Printers
Frank T. Riley Publishing Co.
"Riley Briefs Win Your Case"
There's a Reason
817 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
Phone Main 1312

KANSAS CITY NURSERY
Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Roses
Catalogue on Request
Office—Harrison 0270 Main—Argentine 0087 KANSAS CITY, MO.
Distinctive and Authentic Pictures and Art Pieces for the Home
Established 1870

THE FINDLAY ART GALLERIES
HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, FRAMING AND ART GOODS
1108-10 Grand Ave., 2nd Floor, Rock Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

IT'S CLEAN—WARNEKE'S Butter Bread
Fresh Twice a Day
—and good!
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Japan Florist
Cut Flowers and Plants
Floral Designs
54th and Prospect Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO. Lin. 5017

Perky Bros
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Benton 1963 Benton
SHIPPING KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORGET ABC 123
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Few Shifts of the New York Art Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, May 5

STRAIGHT on the heels of the Spring Academy come the Allied Artists of America, apparently oblivious of playing second fiddle to their elders, or, if so aware, at least undeterred from filling the much-hung spaces of the Fine Arts Building with another array of conventional art. The same walls that but a short time back reflected the combined glories of the Academy now show a similar but more hazy, academic in the main and tempered to the less pretentious aims of this organization. This is, however, the eleventh annual convention of the A. A. A., and there must be a goodly aim and satisfaction within the ranks to foster its movements from year to year, for it must be confessed there is nothing of a particularly exhilarating nature about the present show or its predecessors.

It is always a pleasure to meet old friends in a picture way, and so there are compensations in making the rounds of the Fine Arts Building, not seen enough in the big exhibitions, sends his landscape of a Connecticut bay, fantastically Arcadian in his increasingly mannered but refreshing style. George Elmer Brown's stagey but impressive view of Ronda calls a halt in the easy stages of the Vanderbilt Gallery, the purpling Spanish hills and leaping arches of the town making a dark and dramatic design. Roy Brown is also effective in his stylized version of Sonhegan Valley, and William Ritschel's moonlit vision of California rocky shore and Chauncey P. Ryder's placid valley scene, with stumpy, blue mountain beyond, are both high lights of the exhibition. Elsewhere in the building John E. Cosigan has two studies of rustic life in his interesting style—human, direct, and appealing, despite his peculiar technical trick of heaping up pigment finger high. Sidney Dickinson's figure study is sure to win the verdict of the public approval, so life-like and arresting are the flesh tones and various accessories. Orlando Roundland has two popular pictures here, and Wayman Adams is sketchier than ever in an amusing portrait of George Elmer Brown. Hobart Nichols and John Folinsbee are none too well represented in the landscape that have been elected to send, but for the most part there is good measure meted out. There are three large lunettes by E. Irving Cose, designed for the Missouri state Capitol at Jefferson City, and a small showing of sculpture by way of contrast.

The Macbeth Galleries are showing some of their favorite painters in an

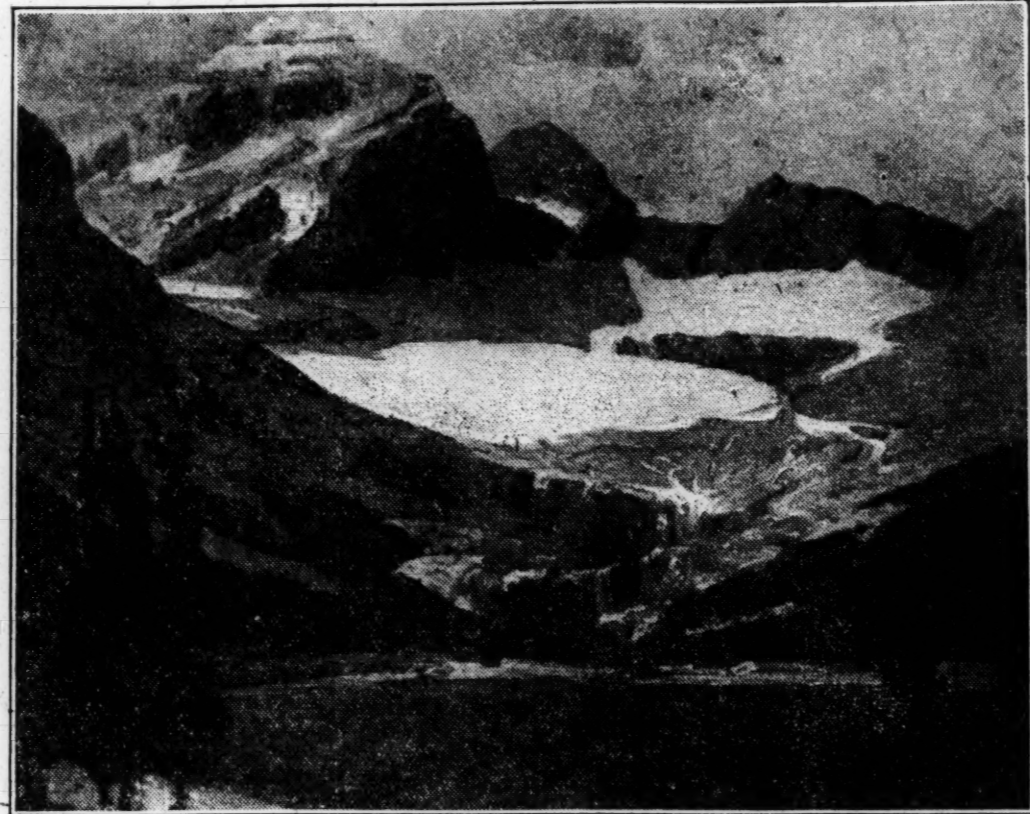
attractive ensemble. There is always a splendid chance to study certain phases of American art at this long established center of "home industries," and there comes at this time a tentative announcement of their intention to hold an Inness exhibition a year hence, in commemoration of the centenary of this artist's birth, provided the Metropolitan Museum or the National Academy of Design, with their more ample premises, do not rise to the occasion. At the present moment four canvases by Child Hassam grace the gallery walls, summary visions of shore, riverway and New England meeting house. A lush landscape divided by a river, clumps of trees, carried across the stream in long reflections, and the cool note of a bathing figure for foreground accent, shows Mr. Hassam's shimmering, vibrant style of painting to great advantage, shows his unique manner of keeping full color within an envelope of neutrality and his unlabored, resourceful brushmanship.

For purposes of intimate and healthy comparison, the visitor may wander among such other landscape artists as J. Alden Weir, J. Francis Murphy, Ben Foster, Paul Dougherty, Charles H. Davis, E. W. Redfield, Willard Metcalf, Chauncey Ryder and Gardner Symonds, making his notes and reservations as he may. A better Dougherty has not been seen this long while, than the "Equilibrium" canvas of battling waves and granite shore, and the two Weirs are in his happiest manner. An unusually lovely canvas by Frederick Frieseke shows a flowering orchard, with a maiden seated in the grassy foreground, very vaporous yet completely realized. Emil Carlson's still life, "Picture From Thibet," is remarkably fine in tone and texture.

Mrs. Albert Sterner is showing at the Seligman Galleries a series of panels by Victor White painted in the so-called Chinoiserie style. Against flat green backgrounds a decorative decorative incidents are recorded in gay and harmonious colors, amusingly artificial sketches of landscape, slender trembling willows, pavilions, birds, fishes, flowers, quaint figures of women engaged in quaint little conceits. It is all very collected, cool, and clever, designed for a sophisticated salon. The handling is somewhat restrained but the general effect is spontaneously convincing. Mr. White's colors, however, in an unusually free faculty of decorative inventiveness, and in a large screen recently seen in one of the galleries gave an exhibition of improvisation in the French-Chinese manner that was distinctly hors concours.

The recently opened Holt Galleries contain several interesting examples of contemporary American painting, notably canvases by Charles Chapman, Albert L. Groll, and Chauncey Ryder. The Grand Central Art Galleries are holding a special exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of various statues and war memorials, statuette, sketches of athletic nature, portraits in low relief and medals.

R. F.



"Grinnel Glacier." From Painting by Kathryn W. Leighton

Courtesy of Los Angeles Museum

the burdens of life without the vanity of martyrdom. Mrs. Norris knows her Reams and her Callahans, her Rileys and her Murphys intimately. She would improve her writing by exercising the selective judgment by which O. Henry and Edna Ferber have given their stories of the humors, ironies and pathos of life the semblance of personal experience.

Women and Wives, by Harvey Ferguson (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50). This is the kind of book that makes people stare curiously when one is reading it in the street car, yet it is itself a fairly commonplace, and like most novels written about bored people, is often boring itself. What Scott Fitzgerald did brilliantly but not profoundly, and what Sinclair Lewis did not brilliantly but with vitalizing irony, Mr. Ferguson has repeated in this latest novel without revealing any new facets. Jim and Catherine were two young people who married because they were in love with each other, and in subsequent years that there was very little to hold them together. Catherine, who had no outside interests, became bored. Jim, after his day at a desk in one of the Government bureaus, often wanted to read instead of spending the evening telling Catherine how beautiful she was. They grew apart and found comfort and amusement elsewhere. The minor characters are all young men and women who have not found their places in life, except one or two who have settled down to being up families and enshew the diversions of the intellectual and social world. The conclusion about life which Mr. Ferguson gives Catherine is that "life is what you think it, and gives you what you ask."

Advisory Ben, by E. V. Lucas, (New York: George H. Doran, \$2). This is the story of the business venture of a girl whose usefulness at home has suddenly been terminated by her father's second marriage. Ben, whose real name is Benita,

has managed the household of her father so successfully that she decides it might be both amusing and profitable to assist less ingenious housekeepers with their problems. Her little shop, "The Beck and Call," becomes the clearing house for all kinds of information, and a source of help to all troubled housewives, rich Americans, and society girls smitten with sudden poverty after a season. Ben has taken a shop that has to be entered through a bookshop kept by two young men who immediately fall in love with her. The favored young man is Patrick St. Quentin, by his own description "a bit of a dreamer, a second-hand bookseller with an ambition to write; a fairly amiable temper." With "Advisory Ben," Mr. Lucas, who has won a discriminating public by his whimsical essays on people and books, assures himself a niche in the Gene Stratton Porter-Grace S. Richmond hall of fame, that bright abode domed with a silver-lined cloud. He invests all his characters with humor, and even at times throws in a little of his own for good measure.

Lustrus, by Anne and Dillwyn Parrish (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2) recalls two experiences of the reviewer. In the corner of an exhibition of pictures was hung a series of Zorn etchings, all small, done with few lines, but each perfect in execution. At Tiffany's a tray of unmet precious stones was once set out and the writer allowed to let them trickle through fingers, a stream of glittering color flashing from the perfectly cut facets. In "Lustrus,"

each story is an exquisitely etched picture, a glittering gem of style. There are delicate paths in many of the stories; a quaint humor in others, but in all are "the tints of life below the surface" and shining through the fantasies. To read "The Shopkeeper," "Grubb," "Star Dust," "Then Cherish Pity," means reading all the 15, and aloud if a listener is at hand to enjoy the outdoor pictures, to sense their unwritten meaning and to wonder at the magic that can be wrought with words by such writers as Anne and Dillwyn Parrish.

Roles, by Elizabeth Alexander (Boston: Little Brown & Co., \$2), is based on an amusing idea which might have spun into any of a number of amusing results. Miss Alexander asks her readers

to believe that theatrical managers in New York are so dull as to mistake one young woman with no theatrical experience whatever for another young woman with some; and, having made the mistake, to install the inexperienced girl in a pretentious part—in which, of course, she succeeds—and subsequently allow her to underwrite the show, thus giving many worthy people a continuing wage as well as saving a good play from eclipse. In her turn the inexperienced young woman has arranged a curious little contract with the experienced young actress: "Large bank balance wherewith to gratify her whims for gawwaws, the feudal right to the services of the elderly and disapproving "Della," who will stand between her and family complications in an emergency, and freedom to do quite what she likes and have all the bills paid so long as she keeps out of sight and leaves the theatrical field clear for the impostor. Whether from lack of familiarity with the technique and form whereby the idea might skillfully be developed, or the timidity that frequently inhibits smoothness in an early novel, Miss Alexander has seemed to miss the point of her task. Here and there a fabric which is light as gossamer in any case, becomes palpably imperfect. Gwynne is not well done. Neither is Eva. Aunt Fanny, the grenadier type of feminine relative with an Elizabethan sense of humor, is well done. So is Della. If the idea had been more tightly treated the book would have been better for it.

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Warner Brothers have brought together in a professional way two interesting personalities in the screen world, Ernst Lubitsch, the director, who is responsible for "The Marriage Circle," and who produced many of Pola Negri's pictures in Europe, and Pauline Frederick, a gifted actress who seems to triumph in spite of the many mediocre stories she has been asked to play in the past. The new story, as yet untitled, was written by Lubitsch and his scenario writer Hans Kraly. In the organization, Laurette Taylor and her author-husband, J. Hartley Manners, are here to beget work on "One Night in Rome," an adaptation of Manners' stage play of the same title, which Clarence Badger will direct.

Murals for Bank in Fort Wayne, Indiana

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—Three mural decorations recently installed in the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., add more pictorial chapters from American history for the eyes of business men and women of that part of the country. Robert Grafton, a portrait, landscape and mural painter of Chicago, was chosen by the bank officials of Fort Wayne to present suitable designs.

Mr. Grafton had two large spaces 25 x 8 feet each on the walls of the banking room and a third wall nearly as large in the directors' room. The greater panels enabled the assembling of many figures in groups in two historic scenes "The Builders of Fort Wayne" a century ago, and the coming of prosperity with the "Canal Period" of transportation early in the nineteenth century.

"The Builders of Fort Wayne" is a picture of dramatic quality. Here are the red-coated British soldiers guarding the erection of a stockade around the block house at a time when the frontier was a battle ground for Indians, French and British contending for possession. The block house noted in the composition followed American settlements on the Maumee River in August, 1784, when Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the Indian tribes at the battle of Fallen Timbers. However, in the division of territory northward the block house was a part of the United States. Fort Wayne citizens have a proud remembrance of their early history. Mr. Grafton's painting shows the flower-grown prairie in the foreground, the timbers cut from the forest planted in the stockade, while a British officer directs the erection and his soldiers stand on guard. There is an effective background of sky and heaped summer clouds.

"The Canal Period" afforded the painter an opportunity to picture a growing modern town. Women and men of fashion are ready to embark on journeys on canal boats. It is a typical American scene, rich in artistic possibilities in its design.

"Traders Arriving at Fort Wayne," the smaller canvas, presents the earlier era of French possession. The dozen figures of the two groups include a missionary, French coureurs de bois, traders and a number of Algonquins—chief, braves and squaws, and a dog. Canoes are drawn up on the banks of the Maumee, the site of a French trading post (1680), later Fort Miami and now Fort Wayne. Mr. Grafton has treated this landscape with an appreciation of the beauty of forest primeval, the flowing river encircling its island and the far-reaching prairie beyond.

The Ontario Musical Festival

Toronto, May 5

NO DOUBT can now remain that the Ontario Musical Competition Festival has become established on a firm basis, and can be looked forward to as an annual event of interest and importance. These festivals, modeled on the annual musical competitions held in England, have been successful in western Canada for a number of years, but it was not until about a month ago, that a similar series of contests should be held in Toronto, for the benefit of the musicians of Ontario, many doubts were expressed regarding the possibilities of its popularity. It was pointed out that the contests had grown up with the musical life of the west, but that the eastern provinces were already saturated with the first festival, but everybody knew that the second one would be the test. If it showed signs of perishing out, that would mean that Ontario did not want an annual week of competitions. The festival began this year on April 28, and the final concerts were held on May 3, and the results more than fulfilled the highest hopes that were held regarding it.

The entry list was, of course, the first test of progress. In 1923, there were 447 entries for the various contests, and the number of persons who took part was 4162. It will be remembered that there are a number of competitions for choirs, orchestras, duets, trios and sextets, while the large number of individual entries. In 1924, there were 570 entries, and as one entry may mean a choir or a band, there were 7356 individual entries. The contestants came from all over Ontario, and singer coming all the way from Timmins in northern Ontario. Some of them journeyed down from the west, one entry being from Red Deer, Alberta. Montreal sent a strong contingent, including a choir of 50 voices from one of its schools. It may be stated in passing that the contests for the school choirs have ranked among the most popular in the entire series, and there were also many entries for the folk dances, also done by the young people from the various schools.

The chief adjudicators of the competitions have been Dr. James Lyon and Mr. Herbert Fryer of London, Ont., Mr. Charles Rabold of New York, Dr. H. A. Pricker of Toronto and Capt. Charles O'Neill of Quebec. Each day during the week of the festival the preliminary tests are made in the morning and the afternoon. In the evening the finals of the more important contests are held in the large auditorium of Massey Hall before the chief adjudicators. Of course, there are many entries in the vocal competitions and in the choral contests, and these are the ones that have their hearings in the evenings, also the orchestras and the bands. In the smaller contests, like the Sunday school orchestras, the piano solo, the trombone solo and the bassoon solo, the finals are decided at the morning and afternoon trials.

The festival was brought to a close Saturday evening, when a program was

given made up of the numbers presented by the outstanding competitors heard in the competitions during the week. A number of comments on the influence of the festival upon the musical life of the Province might be quoted, but one of the most interesting was that of Dr. Lyon who pointed out the effect that it had already exerting upon village choirs. Dr. Lyon said that he had heard village choirs in England that made a man wonder what to do with them. The plate came round. It was a pleasure therefore to come to Canada and hear the choirs from small villages singing beautiful compositions like Tschalkowsky's "Legend" with fine understanding and expression. It indicated that interest in the higher forms of music was not confined to the larger centers, where high-priced artists and teachers were obtainable.

F. J.

Recent Fiction in Brief Review

The Callahans and the Murphys, by Kathleen Norris. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2) is a series of tales whose setting is New York City, and whose medium of expression is a slightly New Yorkese, but unmistakable, Irish brogue. The stories are of one of those villages of great cities are largely composed, small communities of families who have come from some homeland and have brought with them the traditions of homes much of the atmosphere of the old. These are simple stories, dealt with sentimentally but with a steady dash of humor and common sense, appealing because they deal with the experiences of everyday people, and lacking in variety for the same reason. One figure in the volume stands out above the crowd, one Callahan, known to the whole community as Aunt Aggie. She has the hardy peasant outlook. She shoulders

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

COHAN'S GRAND MAT. WED. & SAT. M. SAM H. HARRIS' Latest Production

The Horse Thief

A Comedy-Drama by Lewis B. Elv & Sam Forrest With Geo. Marion, Ann Harding, Katherine Emmet, Calvin Thomas, Etc.

BALTIMORE, MD.

JANE COWL Staged by Frank Reicher Production Designed by Peter Peters

ROMEO AND JULIET Auditorium, Week of May 5th MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

THE FOOL Written by CHANNING POLLOCK Staged by ADOLPH KLAUBER Present

Several Companies on Tour "A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world." Frank Lea Short in The Christian Science Monitor.

IN THE NEXT ROOM Direct from 6 capacity months at the Vanderbilt Theatre, N.Y. Orig. company & production intact

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

CECIL B. DE MILLE NOW PLAYING

TRIO SPECIAL MUSIC WEEK PROGRAM

TREMONT TEMPLE CAPTURES BOSTON

LOWELL THOMAS "WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND ARABIA"

8 Months in New York; 7 Months in London

Prices: Evenings and Saturday Matinee 30c to \$1.50. Other Matinees 30c to \$1

MOTION PICTURES

CRITERION THEATRE B'way at 44th St. New York

and PARK THEATRE, Boston TWICE DAILY AT 2:15 AND 8:15

"A SCREEN TRIUMPH" MARY PICKFORD in "DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL" A Marshall Neilan Production

TREMONT THEATRE, Boston 2:10—Twice Daily—8:10

Also Now Playing to Capacity Audiences at the George M. Cohan Theatre, NEW YORK

Woods Theatre CHICAGO

Aldine Theatre PHILADELPHIA

Egyptian Theatre LOS ANGELES

London Pavilion LONDON, ENGLAND

"World's Greatest Spectacular Melodrama" The Ten Commandments

Produced by CECIL B. DE MILLE Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson

Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky

Daily Mats. 50c, 75c, & \$1. Night Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c, \$1, \$1.50

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

ST. JAMES Mat. 2:15, Even. 8:15

"THANK YOU" Henry Jewett's

COPLEY Telephone 8-7071

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE Seats Down Town at 10c

POPS Popular Programs—Refreshments

TONIGHT—"Music Week" Night Next Sunday Eve.—RUSSIAN PROGRAM

BEKEITH'S "The Amusement Center of Boston"

Week of May 5, at 2 & 8, Beach 1724

LOFTUS Among the World's Greatest Mifflins

MORTON & JENKINS GEORGE DUFRANE

CONCIE & VERDI Fortunell & Cirillino

WILLIE ROLLS Lorraine-Minto & Co.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS A Paramount Production

Produced by CECIL B. DE MILLE

Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson

Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky

Daily Mats. 50c, 75c, & \$1. Night Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c, \$1, \$1.50

CRITERION THEATRE B'way at 44th St. New York

and PARK THEATRE, Boston TWICE DAILY AT 2:15 AND 8:15

"A SCREEN TRIUMPH" MARY PICKFORD in "DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL" A Marshall Neilan Production

TREMONT THEATRE, Boston 2:10—Twice Daily—8:10

Also Now Playing to Capacity Audiences at the George M. Cohan Theatre, NEW YORK

Woods Theatre CHICAGO

Aldine Theatre PHILADELPHIA

Egyptian Theatre LOS ANGELES

London Pavilion LONDON, ENGLAND

"World's Greatest Spectacular Melodrama" The Ten Commandments

Produced by CECIL B. DE MILLE

Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson

Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky

Daily Mats. 50c, 75c, & \$1. Night Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c, \$1, \$1.50

NEW YORK

GOOD SEATS NOW AT THE NERVOUS WRECK H. HARRIS Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

LYRIC Thea. 42 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:20

ALL STAR CAST in LEAH KLESCHNA RITZ WEST 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat.

Outward Bound NATIONAL THEATRE, 41st W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15

WALTER HAMPDEN In CYRANO de BERGERAC 48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30

"E. WILLIE" A New Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS. "One of the best plays of the year and among the most successful at American Comedies."

LOLLIPOPMAY Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:25

PLYMOUTH 45th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30

THE POTTERS J. P. McEvoy's NEW AMERICAN COMEDY

BIJOU Thea. 45 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30

The Goose HANGS HIGH With Norman Trevor

HODGE In the Great Laugh and Tear Comedy

"For All Of Us" WEEK OF MAY 5TH Shubert-Riviera 97th and Broadway

"Meet the Wife" With MARY BOLAND

P-L-A-Y-H-O-U-S-E 48th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, B'ry. 2:28

The Show-Off By GEORGE KELLY

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures ASTOR THEATRE, B'way at 45th Street

NORMA TALMADGE "SECRETS"

REVOLI Broadway at 49th St.

Dorothy Dalton & Jack Holt IN

"The Lone Wolf"

NEW YORK

LONGACRE Thea. W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30

JULIA SANDERSON In the Musical "MOONLIGHT"

BROADHURST 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30

CORT WEST 48TH STREET, Eves. 8:20

"The Swan" A new name has been added to the list of plays we offer in answer to the often-heard request: "What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?"

Acquaint Your Friends With Clean Journalism

HAVE you friends to whom you would like The Christian Science Monitor sent for a week, in order that they may become acquainted with this clean, constructive daily newspaper? If so, send us their names and addresses, accompanied by twenty cents for each such one week subscription. Those whose names you send will be notified of your courtesy. You may use the coupon below, or write us.

Your Own Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

NEW YORK

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK MAT. Today 2:00

HIPPODROME Every Night 8:00

KEITH'S PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES

SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY

7th Heaven BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.

EMPIRE Thea. B'way & 40 St. Eves. 8:20

Saint Joan BERNARD SHAW'S

Mores to Garrick, Mon., May 12

Acquaint Your Friends With Clean Journalism

HAVE you friends to whom you would like The Christian Science Monitor sent for a week, in order that they may become acquainted with this clean, constructive daily newspaper? If so, send us their names and addresses, accompanied by twenty cents for each such one week subscription. Those whose names you send will be notified of your courtesy. You may use the coupon below, or write us.

Your Own Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Name.....

THE RADIO PAGE

RADIO WAVES MEETING ANTENNA,
GENERATE SENDER'S FREQUENCY

After Voltages Are Picked Up, Problem Then Is to Amplify Currents Into Intelligible Signals

[This is the first of a series of articles on elementary radio prepared for readers of The Christian Science Monitor by radio engineers of the General Electric Company.]

Until the advent of popular radio-casting, communication by radio was confined chiefly to two classes: First, commercial and military service between points which could not be connected easily by wire lines, such as ship to shore, aircraft to ground, etc.; and second, the use of radio as a pastime by amateur experimenters.

The development of radio telephony to commercial practicability has made it possible for persons not familiar with telegraph codes to send and receive radio signals without any study or practice. Furthermore, the possibility of sending out telephone conversations, news items, etc., from central radio stations has interested a very large number of persons who do not care to experiment with radio apparatus, and this forms a third class of radio communication.

It is the object of this article to explain the fundamentals of radio sufficiently to make clear to such persons how radio communication works.

First, we should consider what a radio transmitting station is. If we erect a wire in the air above the ground and by some means cause an alternating current to flow in this wire, disturbances are produced in the ether around the wire which travel away from the wire in all directions.

High Frequency Currents

Alternating currents of ordinary commercial frequencies such as 60 cycles might be used, but would not work well. The disturbance in the ether will be greater the higher the frequency, and very high frequencies are used to get practical results. Radio transmitting stations use alternating currents of frequencies from 15,000 cycles to about 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 cycles per second.

Of course, special means are necessary to generate these very high frequency currents. We do not need to study just how these currents are generated in order to understand radio reception. It need be understood only that alternating currents of very high frequency when flowing in an elevated system of wires send out ether disturbances, or waves, which constitute radio transmission.

Communication by means of these waves is accomplished by telegraph or telephone. If telegraph is desired, the alternating current in the elevated wire or antenna is started and stopped by means of a key, according to certain dot and dash symbols in the same way that wire telegraphy is carried on. If telephony is desired, the alternating current is arranged to flow in the antenna wires continuously, and the amplitude or strength of the current is varied in accordance with the variations of the voice by the use of a microphone just like the mouthpiece of the ordinary wire telephone.

That is, in radio telephony, the continuously flowing current in the transmitting antenna is rapidly varying in strength in accordance with the variations of the speaker's voice.

Waves Generate Voltages

These disturbances or waves in the ether travel in all directions, and if they strike any wire during their travel, they generate in that wire electric voltages of the same frequency as

that of the alternating currents in the transmitting antenna which produced the waves. It is very important to notice this point: A receiving station is fundamentally nothing but a wire erected in the air, which will have voltage generated in it by waves passing through the ether, and further that the voltages generated will have the same frequency as the frequency of the transmitting station from which the waves came.

After the voltages are present in the receiving antenna, it is necessary to do two things: First, to make the currents which flow in the antenna, due to the voltage, as large as possible, and second, to provide some means for using or indicating these currents to make intelligible signals.

The first of these requirements, that is, making the current in the receiving antenna as large as possible, is accomplished by the process known as tuning. Tuning consists of connecting in the antenna circuit a coil of wire known as an inductor, or condenser, which has a few metal plates near each other, or both of these devices, and adjusting the size of them (they are so made as to be conveniently adjustable) as to make the current flow a maximum.

This results because turns of wire have one effect on opposing the flow of alternating current and condensers have another effect, so that when the two are made equal they neutralize each other and the current becomes as large as the pure resistance of the wire will permit. So that the first part of any radio receiver is the tuning part, whose function is to make the current from the received wave as large as possible.

In other words, tuning is simply adjusting the receiving apparatus for the frequency of the transmitter to be received so that it will get maximum current from that transmitter.

The second requirement in reception, which comes into the problem after the current is as large as possible, is to convert this current, which is an alternating high frequency current, into direct current or low frequency alternating current. This is necessary because high frequency current will not operate a telephone receiver, and low frequency or direct current will. This additional device is practically a rectifier, and is called a detector.

There are two kinds of detectors now in use. One is the crystal detector, which consists of a small piece of mineral with a sharp metal point or some other mineral resting on it. This requires no batteries to operate, but does require adjustment of the point on the mineral crystal to get a sensitive spot.

The other type is the vacuum tube, which is a better detector and easier to keep in adjustment, but which is more expensive and requires batteries to operate. Either type of detector can be used for receiving radio telephone signals.

The current which comes out of the detector operates the telephone receiver producing the audible telegraph or telephone signals which were sent out by the transmitting station.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

For Wednesday, May 14

Cuba is with us again on this date. One of those delightful concerts by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army at the Malecon Band Stand will be on the air with a varied program of national and foreign music. It was this band that was first received from Cuba by the writer. It smacks of sunny Spain.

And then PWX's neighbor, WKAQ in Porto Rico, will also give a program of Spanish music on May 14. When you listen to a Spanish accent saying "The Island of Enchantment" you'll know you've got the right station for this concert. And they give you a complete geographical description of the island at times that certainly makes it look better and stick more closely than the little red dot in a sea of blue that the schoolbooks call Porto Rico.

WJZ will give us an opportunity to hear some Folk Songs sung by Elizabeth Howry. Then the Temple Male Quartet. What is so rare as the music of a good quartet. It certainly brings one back to those days in France when a group would congregate around somebody's bunk and sing the old songs that, for the moment, brought vivid pictures of home. Then "Lights Out," and soon taps would sound as the scene faded into darkness.

The Smithsonian Institution will give a talk that should be very interesting for it holds so many treasures of history within its grasp that any discourse planned by it is bound to have real background. This will be from WRC.

WCAP will have a Community Concert from the Eastern High School in Washington. WCAE offers the South Hills Versatile Quintet. KYW will have two talks and then its midnight revue. Not forgetting the "World Crier" announcing the news every half hour night and day.

Cincinnati has a splendid musical organization in the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and it will be a real treat to the fans to hear them on this date. This will be part of a program of the National Coal Association.

Supporters of the League of Nations and those who would know more about it are urged to listen in on either station CKCH or CHVC this date and hear

the programs which will deal with every phase of the League, its work, and future possibilities. Sir George E. Foster, Tom Moore, and H. G. Richardson will be the speakers. A complete list of the subjects covered is given under the regular programs.

Getting down to Texas we come to WBAP. This sounds so much like WCAP. How many east coast fans listening in have listened to this station eagerly expecting a distant station only to turn away in disappointment when these letters came through. For surely there would not be any other station with letters as near as that. So they listen for the Chicago Board of Trade and then get a real Texas accent and are repaid for their search at the dials. Dick Gaines and his orchestra will hold forth from this station.

Beginning with the regular reading of the Scriptures at noon, KPO will send out an organ recital with Theodore J. Irwin at the console. Mr. Irwin is an accomplished organist and is very popular with Pacific coast listeners. Rhodes in Seattle will give a concert by the Seattle Madrigal Society. This form of music is almost unknown in America. The Pacific coast is presenting us with some fine things these days.

Program Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 14
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Cuban Tel. Co., Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

7 p. m.—Concert at the Malecon Band Stand by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, with national and foreign music. Band leader, Capt. Jose Molina Torres.

WGL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Meaford, Mass. (360 Meters)

8 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad Big Brother Club. Message to Camp Fire Girls, by Charles W. Casson—"Big Smoke."

9 p. m.—Concert by the Salvation Army.

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Canada (480 Meters)

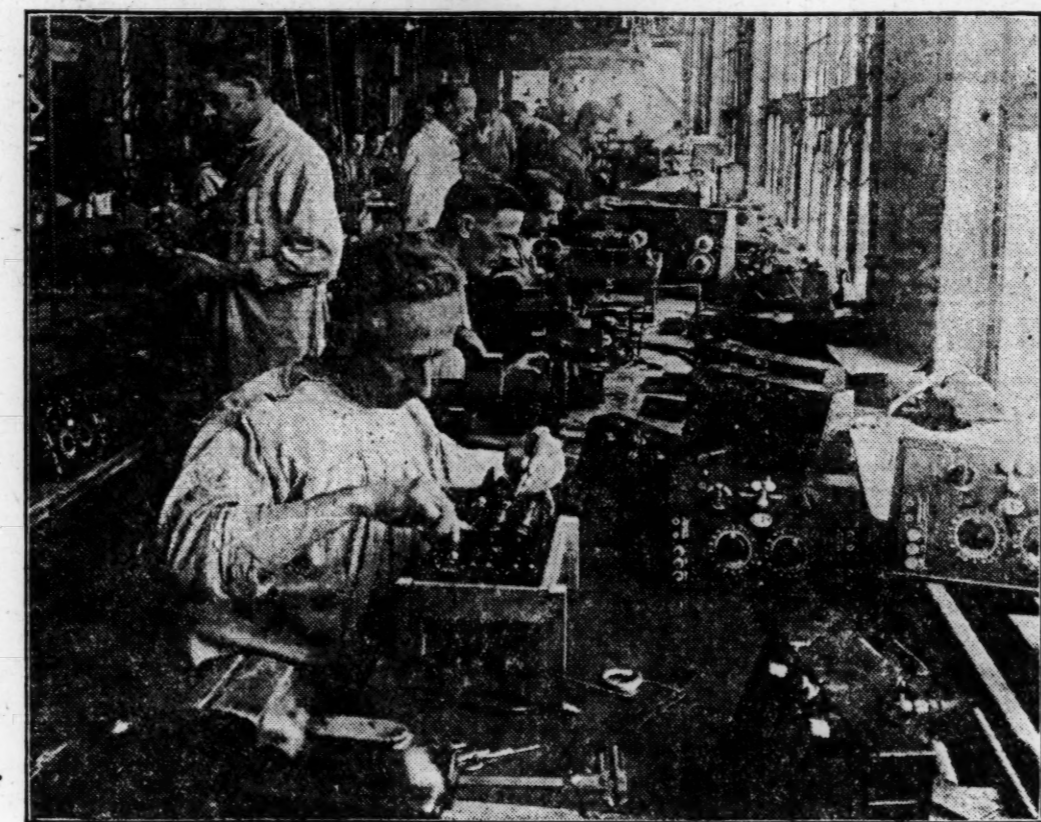
1:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel luncheon program

4:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel dance program.

WKAQ, Radio Corp. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R. (460 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Trullengue," march, E. Leguerra; "Il Guarany," overture, A. C. Gomez; "Fantasie from opera 'Norma,'" by Bellini; "Mi Perla," typical dance, Morell Campos; 9, Fantasie from musical

Expert Workmen Assembling Radio Receivers in German Factory



INTERIOR VIEW OF G. LORENZ COMPANY'S PLANT

German activity in the radio manufacturing field is coming to the fore and various types of standard receivers are now available. German tubes and phones have had a good sale in America, particularly the headphones. Complete sets are not as yet generally on the market though a few appear here and there. They are

manufactured very carefully and the workmanship is typical of the high standard that exists throughout Germany. In the accompanying illustration it will be noticed that the panel of the set is at an angle. This makes it easier to read the markings on the dials. Very few American sets have this feature.

Germany is after export trade and

has applied for a radiocast station license in Turkey. This once granted, an immediate demand for radio sets will be built up and Germany as sponsor of the station will probably get the majority of this trade. The internal conditions are far from ideal, according to the latest reports from Berlin, for there are many restrictions on the listener.

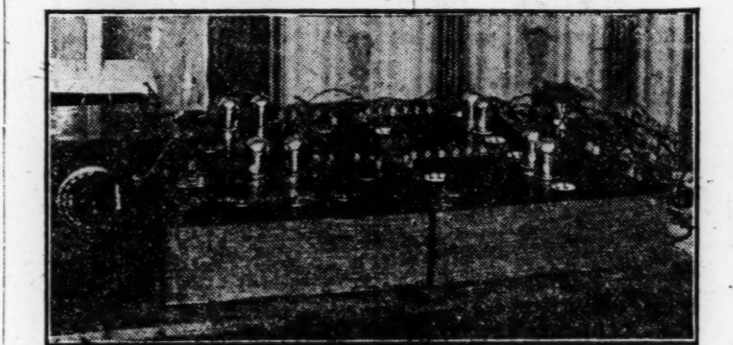
'BOOSTER' STATION
USES SPECIAL SET

Unusual Receiver Designed for Picking up Short Waves for Re-Radiocasting

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Excellent reports continue to come in to station KDKA on the repeating or re-radiocast system made possible through the development of short-wave or high frequency transmission and reception. That Hastings, Neb., is being reached regularly does not impress the average fan, but when London is brought within crystal distance of a radiocast from Pittsburgh then the listener-in takes notice.

Working at such short wavelengths demands unusual precautions in the transmitting equipment in order to insure stable reception at the receiving end. The antenna used at KDKA for this transmission is only 35 feet long and as the slightest vibra-

Short Wave Repeater Receiver



The Receiving Loop is Connected to the Box on the Left, the Dial Being Used to Tune With. The Four Boxes to the Right With Two Tubes Each Are the Special Amplifiers for Picking Up Weak Signals and Amplifying Them Without Distortion.

Question Box

[The Christian Science Monitor will answer queries regarding radio in this column.]

16. Tuned radio frequency, as in the neodymium set, seems very efficient, but should like to see this idea yet using only two tuning controls with two stages of radio frequency. I have only three tubes. These would be used up in the two stages and detector. I would like some audio frequency. Can I obtain this any way?—S. R. S., Springfield, Mass.

17. I understand that a crystal detector can be used with a radio frequency set, saving a tube and giving good rectification. Is this possible?—G. L. M., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

(Ans.) These two questions are to be answered together, for both are related. The combination asked for by Question 16 is possible by using a stage of tuned radio frequency, followed by a stage of untuned radio frequency. This gives but two controls, the antenna tuning control and the first stage control. With proper coupling coils it tunes sharply and the dial can be calibrated. And the best part of this is that you can have not one stage of audio but two. The first tube is used as a pure radio frequency tube, the second is a reflexed, and the third pure audio, giving two stages of radio, a detector, and two of audio with three tubes.

The crystal is used as a detector for it is very sensitive when preceded by radio frequency amplification and gives purer rectification than tube detection. The current in an audio frequency passing through the first two tubes when it is detected or rectified by the crystal and the late news of the world every half hour during the day and night.

WOS, State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Proceedings of the "Annual Journalism Week" at Columbia, Missouri, under the auspices of the School of Journalism of Missouri University.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

6 p. m.—Music—Fritz Handel's Trianon Ensemble; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 10, "The Song of the Sea"; 11, "The Song of the Sea"; 12, "The Song of the Sea"; 1, "The Song of the Sea"; 2, "The Song of the Sea"; 3, "The Song of the Sea"; 4, "The Song of the Sea"; 5, "The Song of the Sea"; 6, "The Song of the Sea"; 7, "The Song of the Sea"; 8, "The Song of the Sea"; 9, "The Song of the Sea"; 1

CURTAILMENT IS GENERAL AMONG COPPER COMPANIES

Large Reductions Are Reported by Corporations—15c Price Is Expected

NEW YORK, May 7.—North and South American mines are producing copper at the rate of about 155,000,000 pounds a month. Copper coming here from other continents for refining, together with scrap return to smelters, approximates 10,000,000 pounds a month. This makes new and old combined output to American refineries 165,000,000 pounds a month compared with the recent maximum of 211,000,000 pounds in December, a reduction of about 16,000,000 pounds a month.

Of this copper, 165,000,000 to 170,000,000 pounds are produced by companies that sell their own copper to consumers and 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds by producers that sell their output to custom smelters or refiners either as ore or in unrefined form.

It is this 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of copper a month sold by the custom smelters and refiners approximately as fast as received, no matter what the demand, that causes prices to sag when demand decreases. However, it is not until the major producers meet the price of custom smelters and second-hand, that prices really break, for custom smelters cannot satisfy demand when real buying begins.

Curtailment Helps. The curtailment of 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds a month now in effect is entirely by companies selling their own copper. The so-called custom output remains about the same. A reduction of 16,000,000 pounds a month in output is sufficient to put the price to 15 cents, unless another period of price fear develops. Consequently, unless something unfavorable happens in Europe, or a short-crop scare develops in this country, the price of 15 cents seems probable by the last of June despite the present general pessimistic frame of mind that is holding back buying orders throughout industry generally, both here and abroad.

The Utah Copper Company is the most recent company to curtail its output. It has been reduced to 17,400,000 pounds a month from the recent high of 19,300,000 pounds. While this has been due partly to weather conditions, it is believed will be held around 17,500,000 pounds a month for some time.

Braden Increased Production. This leaves the Braden Copper Mines Company the only company with an output over 16,000,000 pounds that has not decreased output. Consequently, it has 14,000,000 pounds a month recently, it is understood. With the approach of winter in Chile, weather conditions will probably force reduction to 12,000,000 if not lower.

The Chile Copper Company's output is now 16,000,000 pounds a month, compared with the recent high of slightly over 19,000,000. Antioquia Company is producing 15,200,000 pounds compared with 18,000,000. Cerro de Pasco Corporation is maintaining 6,500,000 pounds a month compared with December high of 10,500,000, and fully 2,000,000 pounds a month below its recent average.

The Phelps Dodge Corporation has reduced its United States output to 10,000,000 from 12,500,000 and its Mexican production to 3,000,000 from 4,500,000 pounds, a cut of 3,000,000 pounds a month at all properties. Calumet & Hecla Company has reduced its output 2,500,000 pounds a month to 5,000,000 pounds, compared with recent high of 7,500,000. Inspiration Company's output is about 15,000,000 pounds a month. Miami, Greene-Canaan and United Verde Extension 500,000 each.

Only Braden and New Cornelia mines among the large producers have increased production recently—Braden about 2,000,000 and New Cornelia 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds a month. New Cornelia intends to hold output around 6,000,000 pounds a month.

World consumption and production are in such relation that all that is necessary for the price to advance to the pre-war level is for American producers to show clearly that they intend to adhere to a rational operating policy.

SMALLER ACREAGE OF SPRING WHEAT

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7.—Federal Reserve Agent Rich estimates a spring wheat acreage 14 per cent under 1923, and finds only two northwest counties—Clay County, Minnesota, and Richfield County, North Dakota—where wheat acreage will be fully up to last year. Some counties will plant 35 per cent less wheat.

"Intention to plant," if taken at full stated importance, would indicate a 5 per cent increase in acreage to flaxseed. That this will be realized is scarcely probable, but a materially larger acreage is quite certain.

Corn, barley, and oats will cover more area than ever before in Minnesota and the Dakotas if farmers carry out their intentions. Favorable weather for planting wheat and other grain probably has changed the minds of some who had expected to plant flaxseed, which is a crop the acreage of which is likely to increase if wheat planting is delayed.

POLISH BANK OF ISSUE NOW OPEN

PARIS, May 7.—Subscriptions to capital of the new Polish bank of issue flowed in from all over Poland in such abundance and so quickly that the Government was able to open it in the middle of April. Capital was fixed at 100,000,000 gold francs or zlotys and had the Government wished it need not have taken up any shares itself.

Selling that the state disposes of 360,000,000 francs gold, which it will turn over to the bank to swell its reserves, the way is open for the issue of the new currency in zlotys, in which the Government will pay salaries and meet all other expenses on and after May 1. The paper mark will be gradually withdrawn.

MORE FERTILIZER FOR COTTON LAND

ATLANTA, May 7.—Twice as much fertilizer will be used by Floyd County cotton planters this year as last. Little increase in acreage is expected.

Farm Bureau members have made co-operative purchases of more than 1100 tons of fertilizer material, compared with 750 last year, and retail dealers report a similar increase in Floyd County.

DISCOVERY OF NEW OIL WELL BENEFITS TEXAS UNIVERSITY

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 26 (Special Correspondence). Big Lake Oil Company's No. 4 well on Section 35, Reagan County, has been completed and made 300 barrels in two hours from a depth of 3050 feet. It is on lands belonging to the State University of Texas.

Santa Rita No. 1, the discovery well, came in nearly a month ago at a depth of 3000 feet and is now making about 100 barrels a day and never made more than 175 barrels. Nos. 2 and 3 were somewhat disappointing. No. 4, which is more than a mile from the discovery well, gives promise that the field will yet be a big one.

BANKERS PLANNING FOR GERMAN LOAN

Somewhat Over Half of Total Amount Expected to Be Offered in America

NEW YORK, May 7.—Not much more than half of the \$200,000,000 German external loan recommended by the Dawes committee will be offered in this country according to present indications. Led by a prominent New York group, American bankers are making an investigation into the terms on which a large loan of this character can be floated in the United States.

It is recognized that the extension of a loan to Germany depends altogether on the actual acceptance of the expert committee's findings by the various interested governments. However, leading financial interests are of the opinion that the plan for the best yet devised for restoring Europe to an economic basis.

As American financiers realize that speedy help for Europe is necessary, they are quietly delving into the financial program in which they are asked to take a part. Tentative plans are understood to be in the making, but it will be some time before the matter will take any concrete form.

Successful flotation of a German security in the American market must be accompanied by considerable educational propaganda. While everything hinges on the attitude of European governments toward stipulations in the expert committee's report, bankers are arranging informal plans and tentative terms covering a German issue.

J. P. Morgan & Co. expected in New York from abroad in a few days. As the German financing will be of such magnitude, requiring selling forces of powerful banking interests, it is logical that J. P. Morgan & Co. will head any syndicate that might consider offering a German loan.

Foreign advances have told of Mr. Morgan's conference abroad as to German financing. The Dawes plan, etc., and if foreign governments all get together on terms of the committee's plan, it is likely that things will move speedily following Mr. Morgan's return.

It is not believed the German loan will be offered before June or July.

LARGE NUMBER OF HIDES MOVING

Market Active and Stronger With Fair Foreign Demand

Fully 300,000 packer hides changed hands in the Boston market last week. Foreign consignments also figured in the week's business; still domestic turnover featured largely in the deals, even though the leather trade shows no marked improvement.

Now the market is considerably relieved of certain brands of hides which were not far from being burdensome, and interest turns mainly toward the incoming of the spring's pull-offs.

It is fair to presume that the easy market of the past six months or more may reach some sort of a stable basis, and there must be an outlet for what is purchased if buying is to improve.

South American hides have struck a dull spell, but prices are steady, at former quotations. Not for a long time have country hides been so strong; the heavy stockpiling has been well cleaned up by foreign buyers.

The future has a stronger aspect but it can be weakened if any forceful methods are adopted to boost prices too fast. Pack-off quotations are firmer; 20,000 Aprils brought 19c. Then a large lot of Feb.-March-April also sold at 19c. A later sale of Aprils, however, was booked at 20c. A lot for export sold at 20c. Some holders are now asking 21c.

Principal sales of packer hides during the week ending May 3 follow:

Price Yr. Ago
19000 Feb-Mar nat steers 11 1/2 18c
50000 Feb-Mar nat steers 11 1/2 18c
10000 Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr butts 10c 16c
10000 Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr butts 10c 16c
25000 Apr heavy Texas steers 11c 17 1/2 c
10000 Mar-Apr xlt Texas str 8 1/2 c 13 1/2 c
5000 Feb to Apr xlt Texas str 8c 13 1/2 c
10000 Mar-Apr brand cows 8c 13 1/2 c
10000 Apr brand cows 8c 13 1/2 c
30000 Feb-Mar heavy nat cows 9c 15c
10000 Feb-Mar heavy nat cows 9c 15c
5000 Feb-Mar heavy nat cows 9c 15c
5000 late Apr-May nat cows 9c 15c

PERE MARQUETTE OPENS NEW ROUTE

DETROIT, May 7.—The Pere Marquette Railway opened its third route across Lake Michigan May 1, when the first of two car ferries recently constructed was placed in service between Ludington and Kewauunee. At least a 24-hour service will be maintained. The line connects with Green Bay & Western at Kewauunee, which in turn connects with the Burlington and Great Western at Winona and with the St. Paul and Soo at Amherst Junction, forming a short route between the Central Freight Association territory and the east.

The second of two new boats will be placed in service this summer, which will give Pere Marquette seven car ferries on Lake Michigan, and with the boat just added increase transfer capacity by about 40 per cent.

BOLIVIAN FINANCING

Prospects for new financing by the Bolivian Government in this country have been based partly upon its necessity of raising \$2,000,000 for completion of a new railway. Proposals already have been made to issue bonds for the purpose, which might form a part of the loan understood to be under negotiations here.

ESTHONIA SEEKS TRADE COMPACT WITH AMERICA

Until Agreement United States Business Men Will Be Subject to Custom Restrictions

LONDON, April 22.—A special envoy has been sent to the United States by the Esthonian Government to negotiate for a commercial agreement between the two countries. Meanwhile American business men are subject to the ordinary customs of their intercourse with Esthonia. So also are the British with whom the greater part of Esthonia's export trade is carried on, for Great Britain, like the United States, has not yet negotiated a commercial treaty with Esthonia.

Foreigners entering Esthonia for business purposes, even though not establishing an office or taking business premises, must register themselves within three days of their arrival at the local inspector of taxes, and when making their first business contract, take out a trading license (second class), unless the nature of their business transaction requires a license of a higher class.

A Class I license is necessary for wholesale merchants and manufacturers, and for those buying up goods for the purpose of reselling in Esthonia, or for exporting abroad, of a value of more than 15,000,000 emk per annum. Persons infringing the above regulations render themselves liable to a fine up to 100,000 emk. Business men without permanent residence or property must pay their business taxes before leaving the country, though before the period fixed for payment.

Customs Control. Goods imported or exported by the traveler for trading purposes are subject to inspection in the usual way. Samples without trade value, or rendered so by the customs authorities, are admitted without customs duties.

The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Minister of Trade and Industry, has the right to issue regulations facilitating imports, e. g., reducing, exempting from, or refunding duty on goods imported into Esthonia, as samples, or Esthonian goods exported abroad, as samples.

By the authorization of the Minister of Finance, the Chief of the Customs can allow samples of goods to be admitted without exacting payment of duty when the payment of the duty is guaranteed by a deposit (cash or Government stock) or when a written guarantee of a foreign legation or consulate to that effect is produced. If the samples of goods imported are not re-exported within three months, the deposit will become the property of the State.

Sample Regulations. These samples must not exceed the following quantities:—Half liter of liquid goods; 100 grammes of granulated goods; and 10 grammes of woven goods. For all other goods the quantity of the samples allowed to be taken out is defined by the chief of the customs in each case.

Duty is not to be separately charged on such samples taken out but is included in that to be paid on the whole consignment of goods. Foreign goods lying in the customs sheds can be reshaped without payment of duty, in cases specified by the law.

By special permission of the Minister of Finance, such goods that have already passed through the Customs Office, can be re-exported and the duty refunded, if no more than six months have elapsed after they have been released, and other legal conditions pertaining to the matter observed.

Foreigners, who have spent more than five days in Esthonia, must obtain a permit from the local police authorities to leave the country.

ESTIMATE RECORD COTTON ACREAGE TO BE PLANTED IN 1924

Private estimates of prospective cotton acreage average 3,238,705 acres, the largest in history. As the Department of Agriculture does not issue an "Intention to Plant" report this year the cotton trade attached importance to the estimates.

There is divided opinion over the advisability of extending acreage under existing boll weevil conditions and inadequate labor supply. One brokerage firm says: "We still adhere to the proposition that a large acreage will be cultivated will yield more than a large one improperly worked. This is a fact the bears are not willing to take into consideration depending on the old discredited theory that a large acreage will make a large crop."

Following is a table showing average acreage, yield an acre and production for five-year periods beginning 1903:

Average Acreage Average Yield Per Acre Production
1903-07, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000
1908-12, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000
1909-13, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000
1914-17, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000
1918-22, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000
1923-27, inc 33,940,000 15.1 513,640,000

Also, where the farmer reduced his acreage he invariably received a larger yield per acre, and cut production costs. Boll weevil now makes intensive cultivation a necessity. Without it increased acreage means smaller average yield per acre.

EXPECT NO KANSAS RESERVE RATE CUT

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—There is little likelihood that directors at the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank will reduce the discount rate at Thursday's meeting, as there seems to be little demand for it and any benefit would not be passed on to farmers. Any slackening of the automobile industry has already been discounted by bankers of this district.

A prominent banker says farmers can absorb all labor which may be released from other industries, and motor car dealers are being urged to fortify themselves on financing all used car transactions. No sudden halt in either building or motor industry is thought possible, and conditions are viewed as improved with settling of weather and general betterment of farm conditions.

NORTH CAROLINA FINANCING

RALEIGH, N. C., May 7.—The State Treasurer will receive bids until noon May 15, for \$10,000,000 4 1/2 per cent semi-annual 24 1/2-year average highway bonds. A certified check for 2 per cent is required.

New Issue

\$10,000,000 Southern California Edison Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends over the common stock. Entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 6% per annum, payable quarterly March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15. Entitled to \$100 per share, and accrued dividends, in the event of liquidation. Redeemable as a whole or in part at \$115 per share, plus any accumulated dividends thereon. Shares of \$100 par value, having equal voting powers, share for share with all other stocks of the Company.

The issuance of this stock has been authorized by the Railroad Commission of the State of California

The following information is taken from official sources:

Business Field: The Southern California Edison Company, one of the most comprehensive light and power systems in the world, generates, transmits and distributes electricity in a territory which includes Los Angeles and ten large counties in southern and central California with a population of over 2,000,000 and an area of 55,000 square miles. This territory includes 360 cities and towns, and is equal to the combined area of New York and Connecticut. In this territory 263,000 consumers are supplied directly, and 175,000 indirectly, with electric light and power service.

Property: The physical property includes 503,100 horsepower in 24 plants, of which 376,000 horsepower is in hydro-electric and 127,100 horsepower is in steam capacity. In addition, 55,000 hydro-electric horsepower and 120,000 steam horsepower will be added during the years 1924 and 1925, bringing the total generating capacity of the Company to 678,100 horsepower. The transmission and distributing systems include 1,500 miles of high tension transmission line, 185 substations, and 6,500 miles of distribution lines. The connected load aggregates about 950,000 horsepower.

Capitalization: After giving effect to present financing:

Total Funded Debt	-	-	-	-	\$114,629,100
Original Preferred Stock (paying 8%, closed issue)	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Preferred Stock 6% and 7% (including this issue)	-	-	-	-	22,362,300
Common Stock (paying 8%)	-	-	-	-	47,858,072

There is included \$1,882,100 Preferred and \$6,870,600 Common Stock sold on partial payments.

Earnings:	For the twelve months ended December 31,	1922	1923
Gross Earnings	-	\$16,982,226	\$20,211,160
Operating Expenses and Taxes	-	6,663,369	8,886,471
Net Earnings	-	\$10,318,857	\$11,324,689
Interest Charged to Operation, and Amortization	-	-	3,355,415
Balance	-	-	\$7,969,274
Annual Dividends on Preferred Stocks (including this issue)	-	-	1,785,361
Balance for Depreciation and Common Dividends	-	-	\$6,183,913

In the above earnings statement the interest, amounting to \$2,359,314 on funds invested in construction work in progress is deducted from interest actually paid in accordance with rulings of the Railroad Commission of the State of California.

The balance available for Preferred dividends is about 4 1/2 times the requirement on all Preferred stocks now outstanding, including this issue. Net earnings are over 2.20 times the aggregate of interest charged to operation, amortization and the Preferred Stock dividend requirement.

Equity: The equity after the preferred stocks is represented by \$47,858,072 of common stock, which is currently selling in the market at a premium. Commencing May 1910, the company has paid cash dividends on its common stock without interruption. The initial rate of 5% was increased to 6% in 1914, to 7% in 1916, and to the present rate of 8% in 1921. Over 90% of the stockholders are consumers of the company, and over 90% of the permanent employees are stockholders. The public relations enjoyed by the Company are a matter of national repute.

The Charles A. Coffin Foundation Medal: The initial award of this medal, was made to the Southern California Edison Company at a public meeting of the National Electric Light Association in New York, June 7, 1923, for "the greatest contribution to the development of electric light and power for the convenience of the public and the benefit of the industry for the year 1922."

WE RECOMMEND THIS STOCK FOR INVESTMENT

Price 90 and Accrued Dividend to Yield 6.67%

All legalities incident to this issue are to be approved by our attorneys.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

200 Devonshire Street, Boston

New York Philadelphia Chicago Denver San Francisco Los Angeles

The above information has been obtained from sources that we deem reliable and, although not guaranteed, is accepted by us as accurate.

FAIR GIVES FILIP TO PRAGUE TRADE

Business in First Five Days Is Estimated to Amount to Some 1,000,000,000 Crowns

PRAGUE, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—An especially notable quality which the people of this country possess on the credit side is their enthusiasm for planning and for construction organization. New schools, new railroads and waterways, plans for encouraging Czechoslovak students to visit foreign countries, foreign students to come here—nothing of this nature comes amiss. An excellent example of this keenness for construction is the Prague Fair, which is being held this week for the seventh time.

Outlets for Industry. After the creation of the new state, it was naturally desired to provide all possible outlets for the industries which are massed so heavily in the square of Bohemia and in the adjacent region of Moravia. Of course, the firms of these regions would take part in the Leipzig Fair and the other fairs of the Continent. But the need was felt for a fair of their own at which all the industries and all the products of this country could be represented together.

In the end the outcome of this need was the establishment of three fairs—at Reichenberg, at Bratislava, and at Prague. The utility of having a fair at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia's biggest port on the Danube, is obviously used rather as an outlet for the German firms of north Bohemia, but now tends to specialize in glass and textiles. But the most important of the fairs of Czechoslovakia is that at Prague, held twice every year.

A Four-Language Catalogue. Naturally this fair is not to be compared with the Leipzig (World Fair), which could absorb this one and scarcely look any larger. The promoters of the fair found useful temporary accommodation for it in a set

of fine halls and palaces erected for the Czech National Exhibition in 1891. The Prague fair has already developed a four-language catalogue and journal, a lodgings office, arrangements for concessions on visas and passports, and all the usual appurtenances of an international fair. Some figures will indicate the size of this year's fair. Approximately 2000 firms are exhibiting, about 100 more than last year. Including buyers, 15,000 firms are taking part. Of these, 8 per cent are foreign. Exhibitors are here from the bigger countries and from Yugoslavia, Mexico, Austria, Belgium, Scandinavia. Space in the main "Palace of Industry" is reserved for 15 Italian firms. But the biggest foreign exhibitor is Germany with 53 firms.

The fair comprises the Palace of Industry and four special departments: the automobile fair, the building exhibition, the furniture fair, the hotel fair. The most interesting stall is that where Soviet books are on show. Here it is possible to see in some measure how much the Russian Soviet printing department has produced in the six years since the end of the war in every sphere—sociology, finance, economics, natural science, art. In general, machines, glass, ceramics, porcelain, clothing are the biggest classes of exhibits. As far as the results of this fair can be estimated, the official figure is that over 1,000,000,000 crowns' worth of orders were booked during the first five days. Already most of the stall accommodation for next autumn is reserved, and it can be seen that the Prague fair is by now a securely established event.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT. NEW YORK, May 7.—Stockholders of the National Cloak & Suit Company at a special meeting approved the plan to reduce and cancel 47 1/2 shares of 1 per cent cumulative preferred stock and also approved the reduction of authorized capital stock from \$24,757,500 to \$24,278,750, of which \$7,278,750 will be 7 per cent cumulative preferred and remaining \$17,000,000 common stock of \$100 par value.

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY. CHICAGO, May 7.—F. W. Woolworth Company has leased the old Montgomery Ward building on Michigan Avenue for 99 years at an annual rental of \$175,000.

ANOTHER BACK BAY BRANCH BANK. The Massachusetts board of bank incorporation has granted permission to the New England Trust Company to establish a branch office in the Back Bay.

POLISH FINANCIAL STATUS IMPROVED

New Coinage of Zlotys Is Made Normal Currency of Country Instead of Marks

WARSAW, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—Ladislav Grabski explained before the Budget Commission of the Diet the successive steps he had taken to restore the Polish finances. He said that when he came into office he found the Treasury in a lamentable condition. There was a colossal deficit for January; the francs which the preceding Minister, Mr. Ku-charski, had obtained for the sanitation of the Treasury had all been spent, the only fund being \$2,500,000.

A Bold Policy. Believing his only chance of bringing the State safely through lay in boldness, Mr. Grabski decided to throw those dollars on the market in order to break the speculation in valuations. The experiment succeeded—the stabilizing of the mark ensued, which, together with other measures, enabled Mr. Grabski to master the situation. The dollars began to flow from the pockets of the speculators and hoarders; the taxes began to pour in, at first in part. Under severe pressure in February a certain equilibrium had been established, and now, he said, the culminating point had been reached; the reorganization of the valuations and the creation of the Polish Bank.

Mr. Grabski also disclosed how he came to stop the printing machine. He related how a certain stranger said to him in a critical moment, "One never loses by a premature stopping of the printing machine." And Mr. Grabski said he took the risk; in spite of warnings he stopped printing marks, and the results, he maintained, proved he was right.

After three months' work there was now in the Treasury nearly \$20,000,000, besides gold and the Italian loan; further, there were 37,000,000 Polish marks, and even the Polish Loan Bank owed the Treasury money. The budget for March and April was not

only balanced, but there was a large surplus of revenue promising a further surplus for the future. The proudness of all his achievements, Mr. Grabski thought, was the Polish Bank, of which the emissions have been covered to the amount of 92 per cent by the Polish community itself, and of these the greater part was subscribed by civil servants, "intelligentsia," and the army.

Coinage of Zlotys. On May 1 the new coinage of zlotys (literally gold) is to become the currency of the country in place of marks. One zloty will equal 1,800,000 Polish marks. Mr. Grabski announced that he would pay even the foreign debts in dollars, and he added that the Polish Minister in Washington had been authorized to inform the American Government that the first installment of \$500,000 can be paid. The new seaport at Gdynia will be built and the investments for the different ministries realized. Moreover, the Prime Minister says he intends to buy up all the private tobacco factories.

In conclusion the Minister said that fortunately the reform of the finances had not been carried through at the cost of the unemployed. Since March 8, when the number of unemployed reached 118,000, the amount has been steadily diminishing. Finally, Mr. Grabski spoke with admiration of the patriotism and strength which the whole community has shown during this trying time. He said that it had never been expected that the community itself would have covered more than 60 per cent of the shares in the Polish Bank, whereas they have taken 90 per cent, and the 10 per cent left for the Government, otherwise this fraction also would have easily been covered by the people.

UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA. LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Union Oil Company of California has bought in a well at Athens, seven miles south of Los Angeles, producing 1000 barrels of 35-gravity oil at depth of 4560 feet.

INDEPENDENT PNEUMATIC TOOL. Independent Pneumatic Tool Company for the quarter ended March 31 reports net of \$230,945 after taxes and charges equal to \$1.28 a share on 180,000 shares of no-par stock.

FIRMER TENDENCY SHOWN IN TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCKS

Coppers, Industrials and Rails Participate in Moderate Price Advance

Narrow price changes marked the opening of today's New York stock market, although a generally firmer tendency was in evidence. Moderate gains were recorded by Baldwin, Studebaker, and a number of rail and copper shares.

Some of the oils, including Standard of New Jersey and California and Maryland, yielded fractionally to selling pressure.

Continued accumulation of copper shares, carrying American Smelting and Kennecott into new high ground for the year, coupled with a widening inquiry for several seasons dividend-paying rails, including Lackawanna, Norfolk and Western and Atlantic Coast Line, imparted considerable firmness to the early trading.

Recognized leaders also were marked up briskly. American Can advanced 1 1/2 points, and General Electric 2, while gains of a point or more were registered by American Smelting, Air Reduction and Central Leather preferred.

Oils, which were weak at the opening, developed some recuperative power.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Market Irregular.

Although initial buoyancy in industrials gave way to an irregular trend, steadiness of speculative favorites encouraged operations for the rise in various sections of the list.

Brooklyn Union Gas moved up 1 1/2 to a new high price for the year at 63 1/2. Favorable earnings influenced buying of Air Reduction, and declaration of a 10 per cent stock dividend helped Otis elevator, both of which gained more than 2 points.

Coppers continued to give a good demonstration of group strength. Western Pacific, Northwestern, Canadian Pacific and Louisville & Nashville led an advance in the railroad list.

Realizing sales brought about a three-point loss in Fisher Body. Independent weakness cropped out in today's trading, which dropped 3 points to a 1924 low at 76, and heaviness developed in Mallin and American Water Works.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent. Selling orders were distributed in Congoleum and Colorado Fuel, the latter breaking 2 points, but other stocks forced upward, particularly the oils and railroads. Some of the more active, especially New Haven, Wabash preferred, A. Seaboard Air Line preferred and Rock Island.

International Harvester got up 2 1/2 and American Can, Woolworth and North Western were included in the shares which showed advances of 2 points or better.

Bonds Rule Firm.

Support for the Wilson & Co. lens and investment buying of New York City Gas Company issues stabilized today's early bond trading. The Wilson first 6s recorded a gain of 1 1/2 points, a conspicuous weak spot yesterday moving up 1 1/2.

The convertible 6s, after falling back a point to the year's lowest level at 48, rebounded to 49 1/2.

A widening inquiry for copper company obligations accompanied the strength of these stocks, and moderate gains were registered in this group. Under the leadership of American Smelting and Kennecott, the early trading included Denver & Rio Grande preferred, "Katy" adjustment 5s and Chicago & Alton 5 1/2s moved ahead.

Seaboard Air Line officials admitted today that negotiations were under way with bankers for the sale of additional securities. Trading was quiet in the foreign and United States Government lists.

WHEAT MARKET IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

CHICAGO May 7.—In sympathy with higher quotations at Liverpool, the wheat market here showed a moderate advance today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from 1/4c off to 1/4c gain, May 10 1/4c and July 10 1/4c, was followed by a slight sag and then by small new upturns.

Corn after opening unchanged to 1/4c at 4 1/4c higher, July 7 1/4c to 7 1/4c, underwrote a little setback.

Wheat started unchanged to 1/4c up, July 4 1/4c and later held near to yesterday's finish.

Provisions were firm in line with hog values.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. will conduct an auction May 12 of \$500,000 worth of floor coverings.

An increase in the tariff rate on sodium nitrate from 2 to 4 cents a unit has been proclaimed by President Coolidge.

The Marlboro plant of Rice & Hutchins shoe company has reopened after a two-weeks' shutdown. The plant turns out 4000 pairs of shoes under normal conditions.

The City of Bucharest, Rumania, is in the market for a loan and is feeling out bankers both in New York and London. It arranged, it was reported, not to be larger than \$2,000,000 or \$2,000,000.

Labor trouble in Havana has assumed such proportions that the United Fruit company's steamer San Bruno, which will sail for the island, will be delayed until the strike for Port Limon.

Crescent Carpet Company has named prices for the fall line of carpets, rugs, draperies and chenille carpets, and rug-slipping declines ranging from 6 per cent to 10 per cent from last season's quotations.

The Government of Peru has virtually concluded arrangements with White, Weld & Co., Bldg. Inc., and Guaranty Company for \$8,000,000 issue of 8 per cent bonds to be offered at prices to yield around 7.50 per cent.

El Paso City National Bank of El Paso, Texas, one of the largest institutions in the southwest, closes its doors due to weakened financial condition. Transferred \$1,000,000 from Federal Reserve Bank three months ago prevented closing at that time.

A syndicate of the five largest Vienna banks has taken over the shares and management of the Vienna Commercial Bank, one of Vienna's large institutions. The bank will continue, but the board of directors, who were represented in French francs, must retire.

Directors of H. M. Ryllsby & Co. have elected Arthur S. Ryllsby, chairman of the board and John H. Ryllsby, president, to succeed the late Col. H. M. Ryllsby. Robert J. Graf was elected first vice-president. The new board is elected to fill the offices for the Standard Gas & Electric Company and Northern States Power Company.

G. R. KINNEY SALES GAIN
Kinney Sales Co. Inc. April sales, 1923, totaled \$1,883,444. Four months' sales, totaling \$1,883,444, a gain of \$1,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1923.

NEW STANDARD PIPE LINE
Standard Oil of Louisiana has bought 2,000 tons of iron pipe from the National Tube Company to construct a pipe line from the Louisiana delta to Texas.

NEW YORK CUBS

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low May 1 May 2

Pitts-Pull pt. 12 12 12 12 12 12

Am. Can. 102 102 102 102 102 102

Am. Sugar 40 40 40 40 40 40

Am. Tobacco 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Water Works 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Electric 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Gas 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Oil 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rubber 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Steel 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Textile 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Paper 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Lumber 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Coal 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Iron 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Copper 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Lead 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Zinc 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tin 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Silver 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Gold 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Platinum 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Palladium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Iridium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rhodium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rhenium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Selenium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tellurium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Vanadium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Niobium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tantalum 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Zirconium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Hafnium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Thorium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Uranium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Plutonium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Americium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Curium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Berkelium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Californium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Einsteinium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Fermium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Mendelevium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Nobelium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Lawrencium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rutherfordium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Dubnium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Seaborgium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Bohrium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Hassium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Meitnerium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Darmstadtium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Roentgenium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Copernicium 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Ununbium 100 100 100 100 100 100

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low May 1 May 2

Am. Express 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rubber 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Chain 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Ag Chem 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rep. Ind 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Smt. & R. B. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Sugar 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

WILL AND GOODWILL

In carrying out the provisions of a will or in administering a trust, the business transactions among relatives are sometimes a source of disagreement between members of families who, previously, lived on the best of terms.

When you appoint a professional Executor or Trustee, impartiality of treatment is assured, which avoids family friction and conserves good feeling.

Send for our Booklet No. 151

"Concerning Trusts and Wills"

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON

52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston St.

Member of the Federal Reserve System

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low May 1 May 2

Am. Express 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rubber 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Chain 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Ag Chem 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Rep. Ind 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Smt. & R. B. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Sugar 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Tel. & Tel. C. 100 100 100 100 100 100

NICKEL PLATE BOND ISSUE
Wall Street hears that new financing by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Nickel Plate), which was not expected before mid-summer, will be launched next week with an initial issue about \$28,000,000 5½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds, the first to be sold under the Van Sweringen plan of consolidation. All bonded indebtedness under one blanket mortgage.

Argentina	4010	3565	4984
Uruguay	7827	7812	1,0342
Chile	1120	1120	365
Peru	416	411	4,8685

†Per thousand. *Per million.

KRESS SALES INCREASE
 S. H. Kress Company report sales for April of \$3,012,054, an increase of \$516,892 over the corresponding month of 1923 and four months' sales of \$10,240,949, an increase of \$1,026,607.

quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 6. The previous declaration was \$3 quarterly.

Federal Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the preferred, payable May 11 to stock of record May 15.

Holmes Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 on the common stock, both payable May 15 to stock of record May 6.

Pork, mess.	5.00	24.75	27.50
Beef, mess.	5.00	24.75	27.50
Sugar, gran.	7.00	82.50	9.75
Lead, No. 2 Phil.	24.18	24.18	32.76
Lead.	7.75	8.75	7.50
Copper.	13.875	13.625	16.00
Rubber, rib an. shs.	21.5	22.5	27.5
Steel billets, Pitts.	40.00	40.00	50.00
Steel cloths.	5.00	5.00	6.75
Steel.	8.75	6.00	6.00

The report for the June quarter, therefore, is expected to compare favorably with the second quarter of 1928, as the net was equal to \$2.46 a share on the common.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 7.—Consols for money today were 57½. De Beers 12½, Rand 10½, Anglo-American 10½, Anglo-Siam 10½, rate—short bills, 2½ @ 63 per cent; long bills, 2½ @ 63 per cent.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

Chicago
(Continued)

DINNERS LUNCHEONS PARTIES
MRS. PECK'S TEA ROOM
 3900 Broadway—2nd Floor
 Tel. Lakeview 6617

House of Marie
 5609 BROADWAY
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 MILLINERY, \$6 to \$15
 DRESSES NOVELTIES

HAWKINS & LOOMIS CO.
Law and Commercial Printers
 Briefs, Abstracts, Leases,
 Trust Deeds, Coupon Bonds.
 162 W. Monroe St., Chicago
 Main 5254

Suhlmann's
 MILLINERY
 Exclusive Hats at Popular Prices
 928 E. 63rd St. 3336 Lawrence Ave.
 Midway 8030 CHICAGO Juniper 2454

L. S. BANNISTER & SON
 Dry Goods—Men's Furnishings
 2706 N. Clark St., near Covent Gardens
 Phoenix Hosiery—Kayser Gloves

DAEMICKE BOOT SHOP
 CHARACTER FOOTWEAR
 63RD ST. AT UNIVERSITY AVE.
 KIMBARK AVE.

Established 1869
 Telephones—Hyde Park 0242-0243
W. L. Robinson Coal Co.
 Coal and Wood
 8229 Lake Park Avenue
 CHICAGO
 HUGH REID, Mgr.

GEO. B. BARWIG FURNITURE CO.
 Home of Good Furniture
 3336-38-40-42-44 N. Clark St.
 At Clark St. "L" Station

FLOWERS FROM

S. Y. BLOOM
 822 East 63rd St. Phone: Dorchester 2543
 Phone Hyde Park 0018
W. J. LA GROTTA
 Florist and Decorator
 Store and Greenhouses cor. 33rd and Kimbark Ave.

Hubert Schumacher
 MEN'S FURNISHER AND TAILOR
 400 W. North Ave. Tel. Lincoln 2490

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.
 2713-2715 FULLERTON AVE.
 Tel. ARMITAGE 0009

ERICH NELSON LINN
 BUILDING CONTRACTOR
 5200 Kimball Ave. Juniper 0959

EMILY M. HOOT
 LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
 SPECIALTIES
 Rav. 3521 4780 Lincoln Avenue

EDWARD C. BUNCK
 Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
 4648 Calumet Ave. Tel. Oak 0845
 WRITE OR PHONE FOR CATALOGUE

LOGAN SQUARE
STATE & SAVINGS BANK
 LOGAN SQUARE

Ehrlich (Shirt and Hat Co.)
 8367 N. Clark Street
 Opp. Clark St. "L" Station
 Phone Lake View 2161

Grace Vaughan
 DISTINCTIVE HATS
 1320 E. 53rd Street Dorchester 6983

Edgewater Beach Studio
 Studio and "At Home" Portraiture
 3387 Sheridan Road Sunnyside 3170

CLARK REED COMPANY
 Printing and Engraving
 36 N. Dearborn Street Randolph 0281

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT
 Monthly Audits and Supervision
 J. E. DAVISON
 Main 2087 130 W. Lake St., Chicago

E. SEWARD
 Carpenter repairs—Hardware stores in old
 buildings.
 Literature racks—Pamphlet holders.
 3315 Bernard St., Chicago. Tel. Irving 5454

Phones: Lincoln 8829, Diversey 9508
 Orders called for and Delivered
H. E. DUEWES
 GROCERY AND MARKET
 Wrightwood Avenue CHICAGO

WILLIAM FRIED
 TAILOR
 Room 210, Kenner Bldg., 5 N. Wabash Ave.
 New spring styles now ready for your inspection.

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
LAUREN E. GARVER
 424 Marquette Bldg. Central 2500

JENKS'
 CLEANING—DYING—TAILORING
 Oriental Rugs and Carpets Cleaned
 Auto Service
 1010 Montrose Ave. Ravenswood 0075

ILLINOIS

Chicago
(Continued)

Kenwood Tea Room
 6220 KENWOOD AVENUE
 MIDWAY 2774
 DINNER 5 TO 8—60c
 SPECIAL
 NOON LUNCHEON—11 TO 2—40c
 SUNDAY DINNERS 12 TO 8—85c

JAMES VALES
 CUSTOM TAILOR
 CLEANING AND PRESSING
 3213 Milwaukee Ave. Phone Irving 5880

THE C. & F. COMPANY
 Not Inc.
HARDWARE and PAINT
 Carpenters—Electrician and Locksmith
 2725 N. CLARK STREET
 South of Diversey Parkway
 CHICAGO
 Tel. Lincoln 2834

THEODOR KRUEGER Hardware Co.
 KITCHEN OUTFITTERS
 PAINTS
 4543 BROADWAY CHICAGO
 Near Wilson Ave.

GIFTS THAT LAST
NORDAHL & OLSON
 JEWELERS
 Established 1869 2735 W. North St.

W. A. BEILE & COMPANY
 Electrical Contractors and Engineers
 Suite 410, 6 North Michigan Avenue
 Phone Dearborn 0620-0621

Donna Miller
 1100 LAKE VIEW BUILDING
 116 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

PERMANENT WAVING
Madame Pauline
 MARCEL WAVING HAIRDRESSING
 MANICURING
 4425 Broadway Tel. Edgewater 2777 1806 Montrose
 Tel. Sunnyside 5812

Lacy & Co.
 MILLINERY
 Suite 1120, Stevens Building, CHICAGO

JANSSON BROS. CO.
 Tailors and Importers
 for Men
 27 E. Monroe St. Phone Randolph 6694
 CHICAGO

The Smerling Printing Co.
 117 N. Wells St. Phone State 5259

MAX VOLKMANN
 High Grade Tailoring
 Frocks Suits for Ushers our Specialty
 744 Fullerton Avenue Phone Diversey 2338

INCOME ESTATE
AND
BUSINESS INSURANCE
 Correctly Applied
RACE N. WILT
 636-122 S. MICHIGAN AVE. Harrison 7435

VANCE
JOHN S. VANCE
 GOOD DRY GOODS
 8413-3415 Lawrence Avenue
 "As Good As We Say, Or We Make It That Way"

Slater
 RUG AND
 CARPET
 CLEANERS
 4551 E. RAVENSWOOD AVE.

M. C. MAASBERG
 Furniture upholstered, repaired and refinished.
 MOVING AND EXPRESSING
 340 W. 63rd Street Normal 0673

The Austin Dress Shop
 AUTHENTICALLY CORRECT MODES
 3622-24 W. Chicago Avenue
 Phones Austin 0088 and 0088

EASTMAN FLORAL SHOP
 1322 EAST 63RD STREET
 MIDWAY 9800

CORA A. FREDERICKSON
 Artistic Millinery
 4346 W. Madison St. Columbus 7379

E. L. GATES
 Auditor
 1127 Marquette Bldg. Phone Dearborn 4701

B. H. HALTERMANN
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
 Clocks called for, repaired and delivered.
 5443 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 3750

NEWELL B. STILES & CO.
 PRINTERS
 117 N. Wells Street Main 4039

Carpenter and Building Repairing
A. E. FREDRICKSON
 1706 Morse Avenue Rogers Park 0150

THE MISSIE CATLIN
 Exclusive Millinery
 1441 E. 53rd St. Midway 5125

GROCERIES and MEATS
Suehlson's Market House
 8711 N. HALSTED, Tel. L. V. 1005, CHICAGO

RIDER & DICKERSON
 Printers and Engravers
 422 So. Dearborn Street CHICAGO

ARGYLE JEWELERS
 Diamond Setters
 1134 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2890

RICHARD WHITE
 INSURANCE—DEPENDABLE
 SERVICE THAT IS DIFFERENT
 175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wabash 9800

ART WINDOW SHADE CO.
 STORE VALANCES
 Window Shades made to order
 2616 N. Clark Street Lincoln 5148

ILLINOIS

Chicago
(Continued)

LINDSAY STORAGE CO.
 601 E. 63rd St. Hyde Park 7176
MOVING PACKING
SHIPPING
 May we have an opportunity
 to serve you?

Nisted & Co.
 Millinery
 6713 Rigny Island Ave. 2706 W. North Ave.
 Tel. Hyde Park 4076 Tel. Humboldt 7573

THE KUPBOARD
 IS FULL
 OF GOOD THINGS
 TO EAT
 559 DIVERSEY PARKWAY
 Under New Management

SOUTHWORTH & CO.
 1753 Sunnyside Avenue
 REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
 LOANS, RENTING-MANAGEMENT
 OF PROPERTY
 Tel. Ravenswood 0049

The Swiss Shop
 Blouses, Negligees,
 Lingerie
 4606 Sheridan Road—Tel. Sunnyside 354

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
HORATIO H. HARWOOD
 7044 N. Clark St., Chicago
 Tel. Rogers Park 3302 and 508

Odd Craft Gift and Lamp Shop
 MRS. BERTHA KADE BARKER
 Handwrought and Costume Jewelry Sets—
 Beads—Purses
 DRESSER AND DESK SETS
 LUSTRE WARE AND POTTERY
 Unusual Lamps. Newest gift ideas to
 suit any purse.
 1309-11 E. 47TH STREET

HEATING AND VENTILATION
 Contractors & Engineers
 Established 1897
 REPAIR WORK & OVERHAULING
 Send for our References
L. H. PRENTICE CO.
 330 Sherman Street Tel. Wabash 1153

JAMES H. AGNEW
Cafe
 4944 Sheridan Road Sunnyside 3608

FRED V. PRATHER
 ARCHITECT
 400 Wrigley Building
 400 No. Michigan Blvd.
 Tel. Central 4414-4415 CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MAIN 5103
INDUSTRIAL PRINTING
COMPANY
 127 North Wells Street
 PRINTING, BINDING, ENGRAVING

Louis Matsen Co. Inc.
 Olmsted & Warburst
 Better Class Tailoring
 1620 WEST MADISON STREET
 TELEPHONE SEELEY 3300

DORA ANN LINGERIE
 Exclusive Designs Attractive Colors
R. L. McDONALD & CO.
 934 Diversey Bldg. Buckingham 3800

GRANT W. PORTER
 HARDWARE
 PAINTS GLASS
 RADIO
 1820 E. 63rd Street Tel. Hyde Park 2788

EVELYN DEMERS
 MARCELLING WATER WAVING
 MANICURING SHAMPOOING
 SUITE 520 30 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
 Telephone Dearborn 4506

Jane Walton
 Millinery
 Order Work and Remodeling a Specialty
 6001 Lakewood Ave. Cor. Farwell
 Rogers Park 1397

HARRY B. FORBES
 Watchmaker and Jeweler
 DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
 SILVERWARE AND EMBLEM GOODS
 3556 Milwaukee Ave., Near Logan Blvd.
 Phone Albany 2610

G. C. WOLTERDING
 INSURANCE
 Associated With Marsh & McLennan
 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Telephone Wabash 643

MONTHLY AUDITS AND SUPERVISION OF
ACCOUNTS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ROBERT KING MORSE, C. P. A.
 Tel. State 5890 1438 First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

ETHEL M. BUTLER SHOPPE
 MARCELLING
 Hairdressing 624 Republic Bldg. Manicuring Harrison 8754

ILLINOIS

Chicago
(Continued)

I. PERLSON, Inc.
FURRIERS
 IMPORTERS AND DESIGNERS
 Established 1870
 You will find the new and fashionable
 furs here. Our values, too, are
 exceptional.
 603 North American Bldg. Phone
 36 So. State St. Central 5038
 CHICAGO Dearborn 5507

RADCLIFFE
STYLISH STOUT BOOT SHOP
 17 N. State St. 912 Stevens Bldg.
 Specializing in
 STYLISH STOUT OUT SIZES
 STYLE SHOES FOR STOUT WOMEN
 COMBINATION LAST
 For slender feet with narrow heels and low
 insteps. Scientifically built to give perfect com-
 fort. Sizes 2 1/2 to 12 AAAA to EEE.
 \$7.50 to \$13.50

Wieland
 Dairy
 Company
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 Main Office
 3642
 Broadway

The Harmony Cafeterias
 CHICAGO
 16-17 & 324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
 21-23 S. Dearborn St.
 58-60 W. Washington St.
 25 W. Randolph St.
 Wholesale Home Cooking
 Telephone Sunnyside 8891

The Junior Shop
 Smart Wear
 for
 Children
 REASONABLY PRICED
 1102 Leland Avenue

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
 Member Federal Reserve System
 63rd Street at Woodlawn Avenue
 CHICAGO
 Resources \$8,000,000.00

P. F. Pettibone & Co.
 Printers, Stationers, Binders, Lithographers
 Steel Die & Copperplate Engravers
 An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all
 lines of stationery for home and office. Special
 forms for Churches and Sunday Schools. Loose Leaf
 Outfits, pocket size. Blank Books and Office Supplies.
 Remember the address—31 N. DESPLAINES ST.
 Phone Monroe 0456 CHICAGO

CATHRO'S
GROCERY AND MARKET
 A. J. CATHRO, Prop.
 FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
 5 FRUITS. All Hyde Park 9100
 1415-17-19 East 55th Street

PASHEK
MAISON DE FOURNURES
 Importers and Manufacturers of
 HIGH GRADE FURS
 Remodeling, Repairing, Storage
 and Cleaning
 1048
 Bryn
 Mawr
 Sunnyside
 0946

Permanent Waving
 NESTLE LANOIL
 Gives the hair a soft, beautiful
 wave. Entire care of the hair is
 our specialty. Phone us for an
 appointment or consultation.
 PETRAN BEAUTY SHOP, 39 So. State St.
 Dearborn 5210 6th Floor

HOYT & SAUER
 RETAILERS OF QUALITY
 Groceries, Meats, Fruits and
 Vegetables
 1038 and 1040 Montrose Ave.
 Phone Diversey 0800-0801-0802-0803
 MORGAN PARK CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES MILLER
 PERMANENT WAVING
 Personal Supervision of all work
 108 N. State St. Dearborn 5518

CLEANERS—DYERS
Sturtevant Shop
 1106 Leland Ave. Tel. Edgewater 1432

KOLBE BROS.
 GROCERIES AND MEATS
 3000-3006 Broadway, Cor. Wellington
 Phones: Lake View 236-236, Wellington 2204

Palais Brompton Tea Room
 Home Cooked Table d'Hote Dinners \$1.00
 Also a la carte service
 528 Brompton Ave. Graceland 3546

LOUISE HAT SHOP
 Advance Showing of Spring Millinery
 4537 Sheridan Rd. Sunnyside 7820

ELIZABETH GRANT JOHNSTON
 MILLINERY
 Commonwealth Hotel 437 Diversey Pkwy.
 CHICAGO

CINDERELLA DRY GOODS STORE
 Hosiery, Notions and Underwear.
 A. B. BRANDES
 5820 W. Madison St. Mansfield 0920

The Parkside Dry Goods Store
 5645 W. Madison St. Phone Austin 1578
 T. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Prop.

M. J. LAPINE FURNITURE CO.
 3850-52 North Clark
 Manufacturers and Retailers of Parlor Furniture.
 SAVING UP 40-50 PER CENT

ILLINOIS

DeKalb

PRINTING THAT SELLS!
 PRINTING
 DIRECT ADVERTISING
 MULTIGRAPHING
 Special attention to lecture invitations.
CLARK LETTER SERVICE
 DeKalb, ILL.

Decatur
C. N. GORHAM & SON
 REALTORS—210 Standard Life Bldg.
 Insurance—City, Business, Suburban, and
 Lake Front property.

Elgin
THE
BECKER & LEVERENZ CO.
 Sole agents for
 Arch Preserver Shoes
 ELGIN, ILL.

A. C. JUBY & SON
 Hardware, Sheetmetal Work and
 Furnaces
 22-24 River St. Ph. 3409 Elgin, Ill.

L. E. CROPP GARAGE
 High-Grade Automobile Repairing.
 Phones: Garage 2013 Residence 613-J

J. H. LEVY & CO.
 One of America's Best Clothing Stores.
 ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Evanston
HAIG O. CARTOZIAN
 EXPERT
 CLEANING
 AND
 REPAIRING
 Importer and
 Dealer in
 ORIENTAL
 RUGS
 Oriental and Domestic Rugs
 "The Only Hand Work in Evanston"
 STORE AND PLANT 1419 SHERMAN AVE.
 Telephone 6236

F. J. B. Art Shop
 1640 ORRINGTON AVE.
 EVANSTON, ILL.
 Picture Framing
 MIRRORS GREETING CARDS
 PICTURES GIFTS

Evanridge Potteries
 Studio
 NOW LOCATED AT
 JOHN RAPP
 Artist-Potter
 LAMP SHADES POTTERY VASES

HEW'S WAFFLE GRILL
 618 CHURCH STREET
 Golden Brown Waffles
 Dainty Luncheons Fine Steaks
 We sell the
 Jane Bliss Home Made Candies
 OPEN 7 A. M.—12 MIDNIGHT

Lords
 EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
 APPAREL—ACCESSORIES—HOUSEWARES

Nelson Brothers
 Laundry Co.
 Telephone Evanston 422 and 113

RICKLEFS & SCHUETT CO.
 INCORPORATED
 LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
 606 Davis Street
 EVANSTON ILLINOIS

Carpets, Rugs, and
Linoleums
David G. Barry
 514 Davis Street
 Rugs Cleaned and Repaired
 PHONE 5712
 EVANSTON, ILL. 910 CHICAGO AVE.

Motor Car Painting
 Burn Off and 9 Coats in 6 Days
MERCER & COMPANY, Inc.
 1514 SHERMAN AVE. Evanston 1148

GOWNS
GRACE FORBES SHOPPE
 The Room 217, Hoyburn Theatre Bldg.
 615 Davis St. Tel. 7467

North Shore Hardware Company
 Full Stock General Hardware
 618 Davis Street
 Telephone 11

EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
 CHARLES E. VARE, Prop.
 Storage—Moving—Packing
 Main Office 1621 Benson Avenue

LONDON'S
FLOWER SHOP
 1713 Sherman Ave. Phone 622, Res. Phone 838

BEACH AND GEILS
 We Make Our Own Candies
 Library Plaza Hotel EVANSTON, ILL.

THE LAD AND LASSIE SHOPPE
 Designers for Children
 626 CHURCH STREET Phone 6767

ILLINOIS

Evanston
(Continued)

The Misses Eleanor
and Lillian Sæther
 ANNOUNCE
 the Opening of their Fashion
 Shop at Fourteen Nineteen
 Sherman Avenue, showing ex-
 quisite designs in lingerie,
 negligees, gowns, sport clothes,
 wraps, children's clothes and
 millinery.
 "Ready-made and Made-to-order"
 Evanston 403 Phone for Appointment

CITY NATIONAL BANK
 Commercial and Savings Departments
 Safe Deposit Vaults

Forest Park
 PRINTING
HALL-HEILEMAN COMPANY
 7233 Madison Street
 FOREST PARK, ILLINOIS

Glencoe
Walter P. Smith & Co.
 REAL ESTATE
 332 Park Avenue Glencoe, Ill.
 PHONE GLENCOE 410
 Two-story English Cottage, 7 rooms, 4
 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage attached;
 65x140, \$20,000. Terms.

Glen Ellyn
LEE O. FARNSWORTH
 Real Estate
 TELEPHONE 21

JOS. CLARKE & CO.
 Real Estate
 PHONE 34

Highland Park
 You will be charmed with the unusual
 styles and fabrics in chic millinery that
 have come forth this season.
M. A. ERNST
 N. Sheridan Road, Highland Park, Ill.
 The Black Cat Ice Cream Shoppe
 Chop Suey and Sandwiches a Specialty
 Corner of
 Laurel and St. John's Avenues

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

MINNESOTA

St. Paul

E. Forsman's
FINE FURS

Coats, Jaqueettes and Chokers
Select Chokers \$2.50, \$125.00
1585 Selby at Snelling, St. Paul, Minn.
Also Repairing and Storage 2 1/2%

Minnesota Dry Cleaners

633 Selby Avenue
Dale 5100 Elkhurst 0454
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Peggy's
HAT SHOP

Selby & Snelling, St. Paul, Minn.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
SCHWARTZ BROS.
Cur 3 in 1 Service Will Solve Your
Whole Problem

Launderers—Dryers—Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Dale 4567 Selby and Milton
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ROBERT L. CARLEY

804 Pioneer Bldg.
Real Estate Insurance Loans
Care of Property

Interests of Non-Residents Carefully
Looked After

Clark S. Haven & Son
U. S. Royal Cord Tires Philco Batteries
Accessories
Garfield 4712 261-263 West 4th St.

Suits to Order \$35 to \$50.
THE KEYSTONE TAILORING CO.
412 St. Peter St., Hamm Bldg., St. Paul
A. OSWALD, Manager Phone Cedar 5886

THE WARDROBE, Cleaners and Dyers
Snelling Avenue at Grand
Telephone Emerson 1251, St. Paul, Minn.
We kindly solicit your patronage.
W. U. Halverson, 1251 Snelling Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Ask about our Valet Service

MIDWAY 8208 MIDWAY 8207
C. M. TARALDSON
Groceries and Meats
1670 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Phone: Cedar 1528

STEARNS
PRINTING COMPANY
GLOBE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

AWNINGS
ST. PAUL TENT & AWNING CO.
H. I. Weikert & Sons
THIRTY YEARS IN ST. PAUL
208 East Sixth Street
Telephone: Garfield 2178 Cedar 4830

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN ST. PAUL, MINN., on
the following news stands: St. Paul News
Stand, 98 E. 5th St.; Ryan Hotel News
Stand, 6th & Robert St.; Ryan Hotel News
Stand, 6th & Wabash St.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.

KLEIN'S

Dry Goods—Men's Furnishings
Guaranteed Shoes for the Whole Family
435 Westport Ave.—We Deliver

COURTESY TREATMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY
"Groceries You Like"
SCOTT GROCERY COMPANY
QUALITY MEATS
Westport 5660 8031-85-85 Main St.

EMMERT CHAIR CO.
Rental and Sales Service
FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES
2011 E. 15th St. Benton 4143

6% ON SAVINGS 6%
No penalties for withdrawal.
One dollar opens an account.
CENTRAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSN.
115 E. 9th Street Main 4706

J. R. HAMMOND
COAL and FEED
Moving and Express Poultry Supplies
5512-14-16-18 St. John Avenue Benton 0478

F. L. POWELL, FLORIST
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants, Designs,
Shrubs and Landscaping Gardening.
8210 E. 20th Street Tel. Benton 2785

S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler
REPAIRING, GENERAL JEWELRY LINE
1117 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

HOWARD W. BARTLOW
Florist—Flowers for All Occasions
1111 Troost H. P. 3025

QUICK SERVICE LETTER SHOP
12 Ricksecker Bldg.
9th and Walnut Est. 1919 Tel. Harrison 5487

THE WEAVER GRIER PRESS
"COMPLETE PRINTING SERVICE"
Tel. Main 5605 101 Glover Bldg.

Mrs. Reardon's Gift Shop
Ninth & Main Kansas City, Mo.

ADORE BEAUTY SHOPPE
First Class Work—Marcel That Last
8542 Main—208 Ewing Bldg.—Westport 4613

McELROY
NEW SUMMER SEASON HATS
7 Hunter Avenue Westport 0071

Georgia Clapp Beauty Parlor
MARCELLING A SPECIALTY
401 Gordon & Koppel Bldg. Har. 7129

SOUTHEAST TIRE SHOP
Good tires—Tire Repairing.
Invite Us to Your Next Blowout.
1820-28 Baltimore Ave. Har. 6138

X-L-O CLEANERS
A. W. KLUENDER, Manager
Work called for and delivered
Hyde Park 6402 314 West 80th St.

INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS
Engravers, Printers, Stationers
615 WYANDOTTE ST. Tel. Vic. 9792

PRINTING
ALL KINDS
MCKINLEY PUBLISHING CO.
701 BALTIMORE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued)

"This is a Studebaker Year"



STUDEBAKER RILEY
COMPANY

2029 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.
DAVID HARTUNIAN
DEALER IN ORIENTAL RUGS
Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and
Domestic Rugs

One Address Only Hyde Park 1457
3617 Troost Street

Brown Owl Coffee Shop
MINNIE A. BOUTELL
Armour and Troop
Serving Continuously from
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Special
Dinner Parties
Westport 5356

MILLINERY AND CARDS
Egner
Specialize in Matrons'
Hats and Remodeling
Phone
Harrison 6009
111 West 11th
Street

Where to Get
Home-Cooked Food
We Serve the
Best of Everything
Surber's Cafeteria
Boulevard Building, 1009 Walnut Street
LUNCHEON
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

J. E. MURRAY & CO.
Florists
Members F. T. D. Association
Choice Flowers for All Occasions
217 East Tenth St. Tel. Har. 1768

WILKIE FURNITURE CO.
1423 Baltimore Ave.
High Grade Furniture at the
Lowest Price for Spot Cash

Waggoner
Water & Gas
3971 Main Hyde Park 2517

"TYRRELL" OIL BURNERS
ARE VERY SATISFACTORY
N. E. TYRRELL
4509 Wabash Kansas City, Mo.

CROW'S SHOE REPAIR
"The Shop That Is Right"
17 E. 11th St. Tel. Har. 6267

FARM & HOME
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
Resources Over \$21,000.00
B. L. FOSTER, Solicitor
Harrison 3244 10th and Baltimore

ISIS CAFETERIA
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner
with Service, 85c to 50c
31st and Troost Wirthman Bldg.

BAHLMAN
PHOTOGRAPHER
Hyde Park 2457
3611 Broadway, Betsy Ross Bldg.

NED BARR
The Only Exclusive Metal Repairs and
Refinishing Shop in the City.
Brass and iron beds refinished and repaired.
We deliver anywhere

BEN RICHMAN
Tailoring—Altering—Pressing—Repairing
Goods Called for and Delivered H. P. 6718
8418 MAIN

"Always Better Cleaners"
Throughout the City
THE OWL FLORISTS
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Harrison 4701 14 East 12th St.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
MERIT MARKET
3024 Main St. We Deliver Westport 2908

CARPENTERING
Repair Work and Screens
Hollie V. Scriber
Tel. Val. 4510-W
3629 Wyandotte St.

RICHARD'S SHOE DEPT.
"Kansas City's greatest shoe values"
\$3.50 to \$6.85 Altman Bldg.
107 E. 10th Street

DEBORAH'S ART & GIFT SHOPS
Pictures and Picture Framing
215 E. 10th Street 2605 Broadway

R. M. SCROGGS, Upholsterer
New Hand Made Overstuffed Furniture
Slip Covers for Furniture and Cars
215 E. 10th Street Tel. Lin. 2377

NORDBERG CO.
Painting and Decorating
614 Spruce St. Benton 1028

ACME AUTO PAINTING
H. C. Teascher
High-Grade Work
1112 EAST 38th St. Hyde Park 7482

OUR ROUGH DRY SERVICE
MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY
616 E. 18th Har. 4853

W. S. KNAPP COMPANY
PLUMBING AND HEATING
We Sell "Service"
4807 PROSPECT Elmwood 4945

MITCHELL'S CLEANERS
Goods Called for and Delivered
8210 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0643

MARIE ANTOINETTE SHOP
UNIQUE GIFTS—INTERIOR FURNISHINGS
62nd and Brookside Bldg. Hilland 4405

ELOISE BEAUTY SALON
SHAMPOO, MARCELLING, HAIRDRESSING,
MANICURE
316 E. 43rd Westport 4747

COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
5028 Main Hilland 4602

ROCKHILL BEAUTY SHOP
Carroll Maddox, Prop.
Permanent waving, Marcelling, Manicuring,
Experienced Operators
3955 MAIN ST. TEL. HYDE PARK 8520

MILLER & SAYRE
INSURANCE AND LOANS
115 E. 9th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

OLD MILL CARBON & RIBBON CO.
All Kinds Office Supplies
1035 Wyandotte St. Main. 8564

E. HEINZ
Bread, Cakes, Pastry
High Class Bakery Service
3018 MAIN STREET

BRENTNALL CORSET SHOP
CORSETS and SILK LINGERIE
314 Sharp Bldg. 11th & Walnut

CONNALLY LETTER COMPANY
Copy Written—Processed—Mailed
828 Sheldy Bldg. Tel. Main 8434

AINES FARM DAIRY CO.
Quality Beyond Question
3110 Gilliam Road Hyde Park 0850

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued)

KELLER DRESS SHOP
California Made Dresses Suitable for Street,
School or Afternoon
6229 Brookside Blvd. Also Linwood
Hiland 3008 and Gilliam Road

Kirkville

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN KIRKVILLE, MO., on
the following news stand: Richards News
Agency, 120 So. Franklin St.

Maryville

HARVEY L. HAINES
High Class Dry Goods and
Ready-to-Wear
212 North Main St., Maryville, Mo.

St. Joseph

Plymouth
CLOTHING CO.
501-503-505 FLEX ST
HOME OF

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts Sietson Hats
First of All—Reliability

58th Anniversary Celebration
Week of May 12 to 17
Extra Value Giving in All Departments

Townsend, Wyatt & Wallen
Spring Housecleaning Time Is Here.
We have a complete stock of
Paints, Glass, Wall Paper
Art Goods and Building Materials

HESSE-RIX CO.
220 South 8th Street

GRIFFITH'S
—HANAN SHOES
HERE
ST. JOSEPH, MO. 507 Felix St.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO.
Opposite Post Office
Electrical Supplies
Agents for Woodrow, Maytag Washers and
Hamilton-Beach Cleaners

Shelman's
MUSIC SHOP
10 N. 7th Street

BEAGLER MERCANTILE CO.
Fruit—Vegetables—Groceries—Meats
PROMPT DELIVERY
214-16 N. 6th Street

CONSER LAUNDRY, FANCY DYEING
AND DRY CLEANING CO.
910 Francis Street Phone 6-0383

MR. TOURIST, CALL 8272
24-hour Road Service
Geiger-White Tire Service

VOGUE HAT SHOP
807 Frederick Avenue
EXCLUSIVE MODELS
Popular Prices

ROHWEDDER-FREYMAN
JEWELRY CO.
706 Felix Street—706

ATCHISON BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring,
614 Francis St. Phone 6-0193

STORY LAUNDRY AND
ROYAL CLEANERS
835 South Tenth Phone 6-0622 6-1317

O. L. SCHMALTZ—FLORIST
114 N. 7th St. 6-1779

OSCAR A. PASH
WALL PAPER AND DECORATING
626 Frederick Avenue Phone 61308

General Insurance
NASH AGENCY CO.
11 Builders' Exchange Arcade Phone 6-0227

KAUL'S CAFETERIA
Seventh and Edmond

St. Louis
ROPER BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. R. J. ROPER
Marcel and Permanent Waving
1216 Goodfellow Avenue Cab. 5501

INSURE WITH
WILLIAM G. BERG
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LOANS
404 and 406 Granite Bldg.
Olive 1214 406 Market St.

BROEKER
Millinery
5009 DELMAR-BOULEVARD
Phone Forest 6102

LANE-MANUEWAL DECORATING CO.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
7414 PARRIS and FAIRVIEW
Forest 3927 6115 Delmar Blvd.

PIANO TUNING
Member Nat'l Assn. Piano Tuners
FRED R. BENNETT
Grand 8054 4336 Viola Ave.

SAVOY
CLEANERS and DYERS
Cahany 2200 5506 Page Bldg.

Appel Battery Service Co.
2807-09 Locust Street
ROMONT 1824

HOLLIS E. SUITS, Family Laundry
"Laundrying Done by the Hour"
Olive 8177 1517 Clark Ave. Central 8177

Sanders Nursery Co.
623 CLARA AVENUE
Cahany 196-197

ELITE BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving
1248 Union Ave., Cor. Union and Page Car Line
Bell. Forest 2799

GERHARD SISTERS
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHERS
Studios 22-24 Olive St. St. Louis

CURRAN COAL COMPANY
We Deliver Anywhere in City or County
201 Buiger Street. Olive 6818, Central 1907

EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY SHOP
5007A Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Koffey Shampoo and hair work of every descrip-
tion. Phone for appointment. Forest 7485-M.

MISSOURI

St. Louis

Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery

McLaughlin Florists
(Incorporated)

8TH AND ST. CHARLES STS.
Main 1210 and 1211, Central 2114
303 NORTH GRAND AVE.
Tyler 1108 and 1109, Central 4131

Free Instruction in the Art of Making
Italian Renaissance Plaques and
Polychrome Gift Articles

SPLENDID FOR WEDDING GIFTS
CLASSES DAILY 10 TO 12 A. M., 2 TO 5 P. M.
Skill in this art is easily acquired, and many
are able to apply this craftsmanship to the
redecorating of chairs, tables, boxes, mirrors
and pictures. The variety of objects consists of
the following:—A wide variety of Plaques,
Candle Sticks, Book Ends, Bud Vases, Com-
potes, Fruit Bowls.

PICTURE DEPT. 5TH FLOOR
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.
THE TRUTH ABOUT OIL BURNERS
IS THAT THE

Nokol Automatic Oil Burner
is the most efficient and economical for
Steam, hot water or hot air heating.
WRITE OR PHONE

WM. A. BUDDECKE
3027 Locust Street Tel. Bonant 2550
M. P. Kainer, 612 F. Schierholz

OILOMATIC
HEATING
The efficient fuel oil burner for home
or factory
KAISER MERCEL SALES CO.
Delmar 5616 4424 Olive Street DOR. 5578

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
CARONDEL Motor Co.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
3857 to 69 So. Grand Blvd.
FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

The Boeckenkamp Cleaning
and Dyeing Co.
MRS. GEO. H. BOECKENKAMP, Pres.
535 DeBalve Cab. 9440

There is only "ONE" way, that is the
"RIGHT" Way
We Treat You Fair
Fair Express and
Furniture Co.
Moving, Packing, Shipping,
Crating

Better Furnishings
4216 OLIVE STREET
Bell Telephone: Lindell 581—Lindell 671

Better Prices
Since 1863
Trotlicht-Duncker
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLARK SPRAGUE PRINTING CO.
204 N. THIRD ST. Olive 217 SAINT LOUIS

Direct Advertising
Ideas · Service
Th. Sign of Good Printing.

St. Louis Service Company
Seiberling Cord Tires
Road Service
4948 Delmar Forest 145
G. E. Thilenius W. M. Cryslar

STORAGE & MOVING CO.
Used
Furniture
Dealers
5738-40-42 EASTON AVE. CABANY 5970.

"DICK" C. ALT
General Insurance
Main 5555 1226 Pierce Bldg.
Central 5555

CLEANING
DYEING
8100 Arsenal St.
6002 Delmar

JUST LIKE NEW
STATEN ISLAND
GARMENT CLEANERS
2306 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Bonant 107 Central 4403

Shapira's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Suite 321 Arcade Building, 8th and Olive Streets
Tel. Olive 6144

SUNSHINE CAFETERIA
316 Locust Street
Foods Prepared by Women
Supervised by Mrs. Hobart.

HARRY DRAGOO, Prop.
Furs Stored, Insured, Protection.
Everything in the Fur Line.
4439 Dayton Ave. Bell Phone Delmar 1797

NEBRASKA

Lincoln

Cleaning and Dyeing
MODERN CLEANERS
LEO SOUKUP-DICK WESTOVER
We Are Sole Lincoln Agents for
CAPITAL & DIXIE COAL
HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.
R-3275 1040 O Street

A. H. BENNETT & CO.
"RELIABLE GROCERS"
Successors to
W. W. TOWNER & SON
For Quality Meats, Fruits and Groceries
call

BRAUN'S MARKET
139 SO. 11TH STREET

NEBRASKA

Lincoln

(Continued)

Ludge & Gruenzel Co.

Lincoln, Nebraska's Big Store for
Furniture, Hardware, Homefurnishings,
Wearing Apparel, Market and Cafeteria.

KEYSTONIA for painting interior
woodwork and walls is recognized as
one of the best—and when a glossy finish
is required apply a coat of Reflexalite
enamel sold by

Western Glass & Paint Co.
1507 O STREET

A Store of Greater Values
GOLD & CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys

MAGEE'S
DYERS AND
RUG CLEANERS

THE EVANS LAUNDRY Co.

CALL MOVING
B 4444 PACKING
SHIPPING
STORAGE
CARTER BROTHERS
287 No. 10th

Quality at Lower Prices
Ben Simon & Sons
FORMERLY ANTONIO'S
Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
MAYER BROS. CO.
ELI SHINE, Pres.
Outfitter for
Men, Women and Children
1007-19 O Street

Herb Schneider & Co.
THE DAYLIGHT STORE
WEDNESDAY SPECIALS
Every Week at Reduced Prices

IT'S B3377
Specialty
LAUNDRY
318 North Twelfth Street

Seeds, Plants, Nursery Stock,
—Chick Food
GRISWOLD SEED CO.
10th and N. Streets
WHERE QUALITY TRIUMPHS

Wagner & Walt
Phone B3883 Grocery & Market 13th & F Sts.
THE FOOD SHOPPE

A Service Store
MOELLER GROCERY CO.
Successors to F. V. Halverson
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
PHONE B 9690 1304 & 1306 E STREET

THE BUTTONHOLE
220 South 13th Street
HEMSTITCHING
Pressing of all kinds. Buttonholes
Buttons Covered. Phone L-4983

BEACHLEY BROS.
"Everything for the Table"
Auto-Phone—B. 6557, B. 6558
1450 O Street

VANCE & HOLM
DRAPERIES and CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE
1010 N. St.
Established 1881

O. J. KING & SON
Grocers
1126 N. STREET

CHAS. W. FLEMING
Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
1831 O Street LINCOLN, NEB.

MRS. ADDA E. BROOKHAUSER
Dress

THE HOME FORUM

Leigh Hunt in His Own Period

THE recent publication in England of an edition of Leigh Hunt's poetical works may serve to remind us that Hunt deserves to be remembered, not only as poet, essayist, and critic, but as the author of perhaps the finest autobiography in English. "The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt, with Reminiscences of Friends and Contemporaries," written in 1849 and published in 1850, aroused even the enthusiasm of Carlyle, "a man not easily pleased." "Well, I call this an excellent good book," he said, "by far the best of the autobiographical kind I remember to have read. . . . A pious, ingenious, altogether human and worthy book, imagining throughout a gifted, gentle, patient, and valiant human soul." Most readers will echo this praise, and with many the "Autobiography" is a favorite book.

Hunt's early life was so involved in controversy on political affairs and he was so hotly attacked by his journalistic opponents that those who know him only as the man who was imprisoned for plain-speaking about the Prince Regent and as the founder of the so-called Cockney School of poets, may easily have a very false notion of his true personality. And on the other hand, those who know him only through his essays and poems may have an equally false notion. For his reputation as painted by his enemies suggests a dangerous radical and trouble-maker, and his temperament as reflected in his essays and poems suggests a dilettante and aesthete. To know him truly, one must read further and in such reading the "Autobiography" is indispensable. Keats and Lamb each addressed a loving sonnet to him, and Shelley dedicated to him his drama, "The Cenci."

It is interesting to remember, too, that Byron and Hazlitt—different as two men could be—recorded the same impression of Hunt, as of a man who seemed to belong to an older and nobler day. Byron, writing in 1813, said: "Hunt is an extraordinary character, and not exactly of the present age. He reminds me more of the Pym and Hampden times—much talent, great independence of spirit, and an austere, yet not repulsive, aspect. If he goes on, I know few men who will deserve more praise, or obtain it." And Hazlitt, in 1825, said: "He is the only poet or literary man I have ever known who puts me in mind of Sir John Suckling, or Killigrew, or Carew; or who unites rare intellectual acquirements with outward grace and natural gentility."

Finally, Hawthorne, who met Hunt years afterward, records, in "Our Old Home," his impressions: "I have said that he was a beautiful old man. In truth, I never saw a finer countenance. A beautiful and venerable old man, buttoned to the chin in a black dress-coat, tall and slender, with a counte-

nance quietly alive all over, and the gentlest and most naturally courteous manner." Hunt impressed Byron, it will be seen, as a man of Puritan firmness and solidity of character, and Hazlitt as a man of cavalier grace and refinement; and the "Autobiography" leaves one with an impression of some such combination of traits; and this in spite of the fact that he was reputed to be timid, improvident in money matters, and self-indulgent. The complete answer to such charges is the beautiful eulogy of him written by his son, Thornton, and prefixed to the edition of 1859.

He certainly had faults of manner which suggested to Dickens an odious character in "Bleak House," but since he and Dickens had been intimate friends for years (he always speaks of Dickens as "my dear friend," in the "Autobiography"), it would be foolish to suppose that the novelist had any intention of giving a portrait of Hunt. And yet the tradition has persisted that Hunt was a man of unconscionable selfishness and laziness, who "sponged" inveterately upon his friends and frittered away his time in trifling pursuits. Once more, one has only to read the "Auto-

The School Boy Reads His Iliad

The sounding battles leave him nodding still:
The din of javelins at the distant wall
Is far too faint to wake that weary will
That all but sleeps for cities where they fall.
He cares not if this Helen's face were fair,
Nor if the thousand ships shall go or stay;
In vain the rumbling chariots throng the air
With sounds the centuries shall not hush away.

Beyond the window where the Spring is new,
Are marbles in a square, and tops again,
And floating voices tell him what they do,
Luring his thoughts from these long-warring men—
And though the camp be visited with gods,
He dreams of marbles and of tops, and nods.
—David Morton, in "Ships in Harbour."

Olaf's Castle

THE tale of Finland is that of a peaceful country inhabited by simple folk, made the chess board and the pawns for centuries of the rival powers of Sweden and Russia. Across the broad vistas of innumerable lakes and through the tall arches of clean forests have sailed or tramped through the ages since the Christian era, the armies of these two nations.

Close to the Russian border, in the heart of musical Karelia, a certain Danish-born warrior of Sweden, Erik Axelsson Tott, erected in 1475 the castle of Olaf, or Olavinlinna. The small town which today proudly possesses the castle is called Savonlinna, or the Fortress of Savolaks. Tott decided first of all that his castle should protect the country against the Russians and also that it would serve as a nucleus from which to plant Scandinavian authority in the country.

Before its massive walls, the might of Russia paused until the early eighteenth century when its capture was effected. By the terms of peace, however, which came shortly afterward, it was restored to Sweden. Once more it was entered, and once more regained in 1859.

There were originally five towers, but two have not endured. The three

Dawn in the Desert

When the first opal prelude of the morn
Quickened the east, the good Merwan,
Arose,
And by his open tent door knelt and prayed.

Now in that Pilgrim caravan was one
Whose heart was heavy with dumb doubts,
Whose eyes
Drew little balm from slumber. Up
And down
Night-long he paced the avenues of sand
Twixt tent and tent, and heard the
Jackals snarl.
The camels moan for water. This
One came
On Merwan praying, and to him
Outcried—
"How knowest thou that any Allah
Is?"
Swift from the sand did Merwan lift
His face
Flung toward the east an arm of
knotted bronze,
And said, as upward shot a shaft of
gold,
"Dost need a torch to show to thee
The dawn?"
Then he prayed.

—Clinton Scollard.

Ultimate Reality Spiritual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ENGLISH prelate, writing in a London newspaper, closes his discussion of the triumphs and failures of present-day science in its relation to modern life with these significant words: "But while the guidance of civilization passes more and more into its hands, it must remember its self-chosen limitations and learn from philosophy that the deepest questions are qualitative rather than quantitative—in other words, that ultimate reality is spiritual." The statement is revealing; but one can hardly refrain from asking, What can philosophy itself add to the discussion? Has philosophy dealt with and explained the ultimate of all things? Has it not been the peculiar province of religion to reveal the facts of existence, the ultimate reality which constitutes the true universe?

There can be but one answer to these questions; for however diligently one may study philosophy, however far he may pursue the various schools that have held different theories relative to the universe and existence, it nevertheless follows that nothing more than speculative theories have been evolved from this stupendous labor—theories which have added little to demonstrated knowledge, nor shown mankind the way out of its troubles and fears.

It remained for a present-day revelation to solve the problem of ultimate reality, a revelation which gets humanity in the way of gaining freedom from all that would constrict and enslave. In Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy not only reveals the facts of existence, the ultimate of reality, but has established the method and rule whereby all who will may work their way out of the limitations and uncertainty which characterize human existence into the realm of reality and certainty, where is found God and His perfect universe, including spiritual man. Moreover, in the process mortals learn to put off the beliefs of the flesh with their limitation, gaining in their place the true understanding of man's selfhood as the child of God. On page 472 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy with fine concision says: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made." Here in simplest language is set forth the truth underlying existence, the ultimate of creation. This statement solves the riddle of the universe, which has held the attention of mankind through the ages.

But how, one may inquire, does this statement explain man's existence and his relation to the universe? Christian Science answers the question with equal precision. Man, Christian Science asserts, being in the image and likeness of God, expresses and reflects all the qualities of God, the divine perfection, of which the so-called physical senses of a mortal are but the counterfeit. Man created by God is perfect and eternal, unchanging and harmonious; and God and His perfect creation, including man, is the ultimate of reality, of which the so-called physical universe with its myriad forms is but the counterfeit, or false representation.

callin' it. Troth and it's no patriots yez do be." The dear little Shamroque was finally sold for \$5.

Meantime, the children's parents had been thinking over their plan, and soon determined to petition the government to alter the weekly holiday to Friday, on Market Day. They kept their scheme a great secret. The Shamroque was away they could not consult him. At last the following petition was ready:

"To the Most Honorable Gentlemen of the Gvurnment for Education. Yer Honors. We do beg and besache yez to be changin' the childrens school holiday at Ballytumna wast a month to a Friday on Market Day. For sure we can't be gittin' on at all at all without their help for to do the bargainin' and to be carryin' the heavy things. And there's Mr. Sheridan, tone ye know what a teacher he does be and why should he be deprived of his bit of innermost pleasure. Sorra a market did he ever miss till this new rule began and now sorra a wan can he go to. So yer Honors if ye'll only be grantin' this wan request, we won't ever be troublin' yez again and will always remain yer Honors' most grateful and respective subjects."

"Thames," headed by "Mollie Maguire on behalf of her ten grandchilder" and "Pat Burke on behalf of his nine childer." To make sure of keeping the secret, Mollie Maguire went by train to post the petition at a distance. In a few days she received the following answer. "The members of the Board of Education for Ireland regret very much that they cannot accede to the request of the parents of Ballytumna, as it is beyond their power to alter the holidays which are fixed by law." This was a disappointment, and the secret leaked out too, for of course the postmistress and the postman announced the receipt of a long official envelope, addressed to Mrs. Mollie Maguire. The Squire, who has now returned, called soon to see Mollie who told him everything and showed him a copy of the petition. He kept his countenance with great difficulty, as he wondered what his people would do next.

"Sure, yer Honor," said Mollie, "don't ye think ye could get the law altered for us?" "I am afraid not, but I will try what I can do for you in another direction." He had considerable interest in the market town, and he used it to such good purpose that he persuaded the authorities to alter the Market Day to Saturday. When the news reached Ballytumna, the joy was great and Mollie Maguire only voiced the general feeling when she said, "Sure and don't I be right to be always tellin' ye, that there does be nary one like our Squire in the whole wide world?"

But, one may persist, how may I know this? Has proof established it? And Christian Science positively answers that proof has been established through the demonstrations of Christ Jesus and his disciples and followers, and again through the restoration of primitive Christianity in modern times. Through his perfect spiritual understanding, Christ Jesus disproved the claims of matter and the seeming reality of the so-called material world, annulling certain of the most cherished of human beliefs. Likewise, Mrs. Eddy and the students of her teachings are demonstrating the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, thereby disproving the claims to reality of material phenomena.

On pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy states the case clearly. In answer to the query, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system?" she answers thus: "That by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. (The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause.) In proof of this assertion, the students of Christian Science are destroying the claims of disease, of sin, of lack, in fact, of whatever assumes to limit and destroy man's right activity, harmony, and existence. In demonstration of the power of the Christ to destroy sin, Christian Science is regenerating the sinner through proving the falsity of sin's claims to reality. While Christian Scientists do not demonstrate spiritual truth beyond their understanding, it follows that with the persistent destruction of error, more and more of spiritual reality is being revealed, so that ultimate spirituality in multitudinous ways is becoming correspondingly more apparent.

In speaking of scientific translation on page 485 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Think not to thwart the spiritual ultimate of all things, but come naturally into Spirit through better health and morals and as the result of spiritual growth." and she adds this sentence of great import: "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal." Through gaining the truth about God, man, and the universe, progress is made until that blessed state is revealed which the Psalmist visioned when he declared, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Then will the ultimate be manifest in all its spiritual perfection.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$2.00
Leather, sheep, vest pocket edition, 32 dfa Bible paper 2.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
167 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular newsstand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

North America: Up to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 25 to 32 pages, 3 cents.
Other Countries: Up to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 25 to 32 pages, 3 cents.

NEWS OFFICES
Europe: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C.
Washington: 321-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 370 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 335 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Northern California: Room 206, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
Australia: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 270 Madison Ave., Cleveland: 165 Union Trust Bldg., Chicago: 145 McCormick Bldg., Kansas City: 502A Commerce Bldg., San Francisco: Room 206, 625 Market Street, Los Angeles: Van Nuys Bldg., Seattle: 765 Empire Bldg., London: 145 McCormick Bldg.
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
The Herald of Christian Science,
Le Herald de Christian Science,
Christian Science Quarterly

biography" to see what an injustice has been done to a man of singular sweetness of temper and a most forgiving disposition.

Whatever may be our opinion of Hunt, we ought not to forget that he was one of the first to detect the genius of Keats and was the first to encourage the struggling young poet, not only with advice, but with what Keats hungered for even more—comfort, access to books, and surroundings of beauty. In Keats' early poem, "Sleep and Poetry," there is a light-hearted and loving description of Hunt's rooms, with their cheerful and tasteful furnishings; and in the sonnet already mentioned, the poet, after regretting the passing away of the old Greek pastoral life, concludes:

But there are left delights as high as these
And I shall ever bless my destiny,
That in a time when under pleasant trees
Pan is no longer sought, I feel a free,
A leafy luxury, seeing I could please
With these poor offerings, a man like thee.

Perhaps the most pleasing part of the "Autobiography" is that of the first nine chapters, which deal with the author's earlier life; but with chapter ten, dated 1809, begin his reminiscences of literary acquaintances, and these are, of course, of historical importance. Here is an extended notice of Thomas Campbell, the poet; of Matthews, the great comedian; of James and Horace Smith; of Fuseli, the sculptor, and several others less famous. In chapter eleven, follow portraits of political characters, of whom Castlereagh and Canning are perhaps the best remembered; and in chapter twelve, we have a most amusing account of Hunt's imprisonment and how he turned what was intended to be a disgrace into a triumph. He converted his cell into a fairy bower, papering the walls with trellises of roses, painting the ceiling to represent clouds and sky, putting Venetian blinds at the windows, and sending for his book-cases and piano. He even contrived to make a tiny garden outside his window.

It is not, however, until we come to chapter fifteen that the great figures of Shelley, Keats, Lamb, and Coleridge appear, and we learn of how Hunt brought about the meeting of Keats and Shelley and of how Keats read "The Eve of St. Agnes" to Wordsworth and of what Lamb thought of "Isabella." But there is no end to the impressions of famous people in this book, and Hunt's comments on them would alone be sufficient to establish his reputation as an excellent critic. For, with a slenderer talent than either Lamb, Coleridge, or Hazlitt, he was perhaps the best critic of the group. This statement may be disputed, but it would be hard to prove that he was not the best judge of contemporary literature of his time.

Altogether, it would be difficult to name a more enjoyable introduction to the literary life of the first forty years of the nineteenth century, or one that gives a fairer view of that period of great poets and essayists.

R. M. G.

On the Writing Down of Secrets

If you know a secret which must be told, and by letter at that, what are you going to do about it? The answers to that question have been almost as many as the secrets, and some have been ingenious enough.

The Spartan governors used a method of winding parchment round a staff slantwise, then writing so that when unwound, the message appeared as a string of broken letters. The correspondents had a staff exactly like the original in size and shape on which they rewound the parchment. That means seems much safer than the tale of Roman days when a message was written on the shaven head of a slave, who was dispatched on his errand after his hair had grown in. After all, these ideas were primitive enough, and real secret writing soon developed. Julius Caesar's cipher was a simple one, depending on the transposition of letters of the alphabet. Jeremiah did the same thing in Hebrew when he refers to Babylon as Sheshach. Shorthand originally developed from this need for secrecy, invented by a freedman of Cicero. Since fifteen hundred, when a French abbé said the last word on the theories of the subject, no advances have been made in ciphers except in the invention of mechanical devices, such as the wheel, string and machine types.

Many famous historical characters conducted most of their correspondence in secret writing: Charles I., Cardinal Wolsey, Napoleon, Richelieu, and Roger Bacon, for example. Bacon's mysteries are still giving the cryptographers something to think about. Of course, cipher is far from infallible for, like all locked doors, it has to have a key, and the loss of these keys has sometimes had weighty consequences.

A very old form of cryptogram, still popular in games and puzzles, is the acrostic or the anagram. There were many acrostics in the Hebrew Bible, especially in Psalms and Proverbs. Such devices were also used for guarded allusions to dangerous subjects.

In the early days when copyrights did not exist, the surest way to sign a work was to weave in the author's name as a signature that could never be removed. François Villon did it in several of his ballads. In one written to a gentleman for his bride, he made the compliment more telling by putting the lady's name, Ambroise Delore, in as an acrostic. Rabelais sometimes used an anagram of his name as a signature, and Voltaire is known to the world, not by his true name, François Marie Arouet, but by a rearrangement of letters which spelled Voltaire.

Whether used for fact or fiction, the study of cipher is equally fascinating. Once the theories, based on general mathematical ideas, applied to language formation, are learned, the range of possibilities is delightful. Before attacking a textbook, read the best use of cipher ever made in fiction: Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold-Bug."

remaining are the Bell Tower, which pealed for many generations to tell the countryside of the approaching hour for services; the Church Tower contained the Chapel; and, the Kiel Tower was employed as living quarters by the warriors. From the Church Tower a view can be obtained of the neighborhood, with its lakes of flawless beauty, its blue distant hills and rich deep woods.

Hills of Maryland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O Maryland, far Maryland!
So surely as the spring
Gives back to you your glory
Of green and blossoming,
Your hillside gay with laurel,
Rhododendron in the glen—
Wild crab and haw and alder—
Your whippoorwill! Ah then—

So surely are you calling—
"Come home across the world,
My gentle hills are signal towers
With locust flags unfurled;
Come see your river flowing
As grandly as of yore,
Wild path of silver moonlight
That leads from shore to shore.

"Come drift upon your river
And dream of long gone days,
When red men trod my forests
And sought my sheltered bays;
Come, see the magic radiance
That gleams on columns white
In yonder sleeping city—
Seen from the wooded height."

O Maryland—my Maryland,
I hear you call again;
The winds that sweep the prairie,
The stars that light the plain,
Have given me your message
The wind came straight and true,
And stars that watch o'er Maryland
Are shining on me too.

Caroline Lawrence Dier.

A Rainbow in the Ozarks

A day of showers. Suddenly, through a rift, the sun struck upon the falling drops and a rainbow flashed forth, and hung so low that the ends swept the ground. Then I perceived that the shower was moving toward me.

Slowly it advanced across the street, upon the lawn, right up to the window where I watched. There it seemed to pause, while leisurely, softly the drops fell, each a brilliant jewel.

Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, topazes—all the "jewels" in a ten times-barred-up chest, a marvelous display.

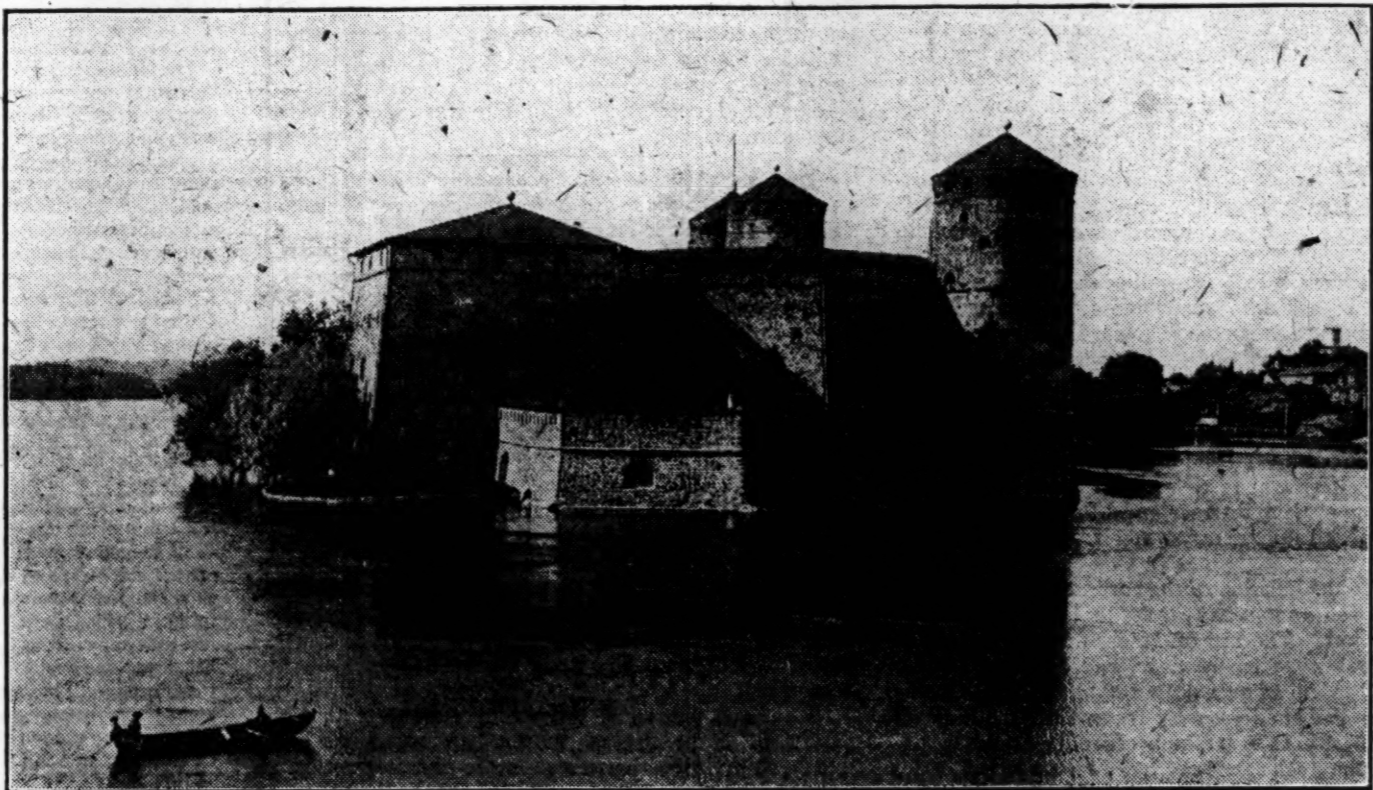
Watching breathlessly I saw the spell gradually loosen, the shower diminish, the colors fade from the gaze. But the thing of beauty remained—a joy.

A Mocking Bird Sings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The melody that pours from that thin throat
Is like a stream of melted precious gems.
So brilliantly it sparkles on the air:
A yellow rose applauds with fragrance,
A drowsy sunflower nods,
A butterfly pauses on a bush,
A peacock spreads its tail.

Franklin N. Wood.



Olavinlinna, in Finland

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1924

EDITORIALS

THERE remains not the least doubt that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has assumed the position of leadership of the nullificationists who are opposing every effort to enforce the prohibition law in the United States, generously tendered him, following his recent address before the Missouri Society in New York. He proposes, according to the announcement of one

apparently authorized to speak in his behalf, to convince the delegates to the Republican national convention which meets in Cleveland next month that the enforcement, or more properly the non-enforcement, of the law, has assumed, all at once, the dignity and proportions of a political issue, and that upon that issue the convention should declare its stand. He apparently has lost sight of the fact that the President of the United States, who perhaps will have the deciding voice in formulating the party's platform, has already defined his and his party's position as one of absolute adherence to the constitutional amendment and to the enforcement code.

Dr. Butler is quoted as saying that because the law is not being enforced the amendment should be repealed. It is hardly to be expected that a political party invested with the power and authority to enforce the provisions of a constitutional amendment will willingly admit its own impotency to execute the mandate of the people. The issue, if there be one, is not as Dr. Butler and his friends and sympathizers pretend to define it. No one imagines for a moment that they seriously propose the repeal of the amendment. What they are seeking is modification. No political party will have the temerity to propose a repeal by a process which would involve the ratification of a repealing clause by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Congress would not, as at present constituted, initiate such a proposal. Probably not a single state in the Union, if the actual test were made, would sanction the repealing clause. And this in face of the statement of Dr. Butler that the law cannot be enforced.

The ingenuity and craftiness of the nullificationists and modificationists have taken them far beyond such a futile endeavor. All their plans and schemes are designed to compel submission to their demand that the rigors of the law be relaxed. The subtle threat is made that unless the Republican Party leaders agree to this demand the states along the Atlantic seaboard will "revolt" and thus insure the election of a Democratic President. The discarded slogan, "No beer, no work," apparently is to be superseded by a newer one, "No beer, no votes." That is the issue which Dr. Butler and his friends actually present, despite the more dignified threat that they will work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is a thinly disguised subterfuge, at that. As a matter of fact, the nullificationists and modificationists care little for the fundamental law as it is written if, by procuring the enactment of a statute permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages such as beer and wine, they can restore the unopposed traffic in, and use of, such drinks. Those who make no pretense of concealing their ulterior motives realize that, with the saloon once restored, a ready market will be found for the products, not only of the breweries and wineries, but the distilleries as well.

The saloon remains the issue, if indeed the issue has not been settled. No possibility of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment exists. Even the proposed modification of the law is something for which no political party, much less the administrative party, will care to stand.

THERE is a fundamental rightness in the proposition which The Christian Science Monitor has been supporting to take the profit—all of the profit—out of war. If other proofs were lacking, the truth of that assertion is attested by the spontaneous response which the plan has called forth from every section of the United States.

Men and women and organizations representing every class of American citizenship have declared, without hesitation, that justice demands the success of the proposal and that permanent world peace will be difficult without it. It is not likely that this wave of popular approval will subside until universal conscription, in time of war, has been provided for by legislative action of the Congress of the United States.

The Christian Science Monitor, in advocating this proposal before the country, has not attempted to declare, in detail, the means by which such a measure shall be made effective or the manner in which it will work. From the legislative point of view there are certain rather definite arguments in favor of a constitutional amendment. The Constitution is less flexible and provides opportunity for fewer loopholes of escape, perhaps, than an act of Congress. A constitutional amendment serves notice to the country, and the world, that the United States means business; and that it is too intent in purpose to subject this plan to the whims of any particular Congress.

It has been pointed out by sponsors of this measure in Congress that an amendment at the present time seems unlikely. In order, therefore, to insure that some definite action be taken immediately the Monitor has given its support to the present measures. If these prove to be but half-way measures, the persistent advocacy of the fullest possible legislative guarantee of universal conscription will be continued.

In the same way, the Monitor has made no attempt to point out, specifically, the way in which universal conscription would work. It is not the obligation of those who advocate universal conscription, as a measure de-

manded by fundamental justice and the desire for peace, to outline, precisely, the way in which, in any particular factory or business house, this measure would work. The Monitor has received a number of practical suggestions which serve to point out the detailed workings of universal conscription. These suggestions have not been printed, because the Monitor is concerned, primarily, in establishing in the minds of the American public the necessity for the measure, itself. Once that has been accomplished, the detailed application of it will be a comparatively simple matter.

In a government organized as successfully as is the Government of the United States to deal with the myriad details of a vast and complex national administration, the problem of making any measure such as universal conscription effective is less serious than the problem of convincing the public of its necessity. The Monitor, therefore, will continue, in its support of this plan, to provide the channel for the expression of the attitude of the public, rather than to devote itself to the detailed explanations of the workings of the plan which a determined and articulate public opinion may make into law.

DURING the past winter the foundations for a thorough reform of the Polish financial system have been laid and among them appears a special tax on capital, known as the capital levy. In western Europe this tax has been looked on as a dire Socialist threat against private property, but in Poland it has already been partly put into effect by a government that is anything but Socialist.

The Polish Capital Levy

Altogether the Polish property owners will be asked to contribute 1,000,000,000 gold francs, or roughly \$200,000,000, toward putting the country's finances in order. Some of this money has already been paid in advance by various industries in order to enable the Government to carry on. The farmers will probably be assessed half the entire sum, industries and commerce 375,000,000 francs and private individuals the rest. Originally the plan was to collect the money within three years, and the present Premier and Minister of Finance, Ladislas Grabski, may demand a third, or perhaps one-half, this year.

Thanks to the inflation of the currency and the resulting depreciation of its value, taxes in Poland have been ridiculously low. The tax on land, which in 1914 was roughly 9 francs per ten hectares, had by Jan. 1, 1924, been reduced to .26 of a franc; a tax on industries, reckoned in gold, had sunk from 13 francs to .19, a duty on alcohol from 3 francs to .52, on beer from 4 francs to .95. No wonder the public treasury had become empty, especially in view of the heavy military expenses.

The value of the old mark became so low that beginning on May 3 last a new currency, based on gold, was put into circulation. For some time values have not been reckoned in paper money, but in the equivalents of the gold franc, or zloty, which is the new monetary unit. A new bank of issue, called the Bank of Poland, began to function on May 3, the anniversary of the Constitution of 1791. Henceforth the old paper currency joined the American Continental and Confederate bills as an object of historical interest and value only.

Economically, Poland is sound. Its crops last year were unusually abundant. Its mines and oil wells are yielding richly and its population is industrious, if in large part poorly educated. In addition to internal tax reform, the Government will resort to special loans. Italian bankers have already advanced 400,000,000 lire. Concessions for the exploitation of forests have been granted to British capitalists. A project to farm out the tobacco monopoly to French interests fell through, because the French demands were judged too exacting. Some French capital is already invested in the mines of Upper Silesia and more may be attracted later.

Before long the Polish Government expects to fund its debt to the United States, amounting to about \$150,000,000, hoping to obtain terms similar to those accorded Great Britain. After that an American loan, to be privately subscribed, of \$800,000,000 has been projected. Its success depends largely on the prospects of peace in eastern Europe. Militarily the Polish people have shown their patriotism. What will now be demanded of them is the kind of patriotism that makes sacrifices for peace and for the payment of taxes. In Mr. Grabski it has a Premier who is not a military man by profession, but a financier and a tax reformer. He needs strong support.

ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY in Montreal, Sir Campbell Stuart, a British newspaper man of Canadian origin, expressed the hope that the young men of Canada would rally to the service of their country at the present time as they had done in the dark days of the war. Great problems face Canada today. Men of vision are needed in every department of public service.

In Great Britain, Sir Campbell Stuart said, young men are still gravitating into the political arena. Many from the public schools and from the universities are bent upon combating the forces that tend to push the Labor movement into extreme action. But it is not with the intention of meeting force with force, extremes with extremes, that British young men are enlisting in politics. "That is not the British way," Sir Campbell declared. "Secret societies and mysterious oaths were never popular in England, and it is on the platform and in the polling booth that battles are lost and won." He went on to express the hope that a Young Canada movement would rise in the Dominion from shore to shore, "pledged to the service of the land we love so well, fired with the great idea of uniting our mingled elements, of bridging east and west, and, above all, stirred with the fixed resolve to keep Canada Canadian."

One prompt response to Sir Campbell Stuart's patriotic address is expressed in a public speech by C. Grant MacNeil, national secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.

Mr. MacNeil discussed mainly the southerly migration of Canadian people to the United States. The Dominion census of 1921 disclosed the fact that over 1,000,000 people had moved out of Canada in the single decade from 1911. In the year 1923, alone, 182,369 Canadians were admitted to the United States, which is much in excess of the total immigration into Canada, namely 137,320 people from all countries, during the same year.

This exodus of Canadian citizens has been brought particularly to the attention of the Great War Veterans' Association through the departure of a large number of former Canadian service men to the United States in search of employment. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the demobilized Canadian army has migrated to the United States. But, according to Mr. MacNeil, the young men of Canada are awake to the situation. "They have awaited the outcome of events in patience," said the ex-soldiers' spokesman, "lest the attempt to force revolutionary change should work destruction."

During the years when Canada's youth responded with such fervor to the call of King and country, many young men envisioned a better Canada that would arise out of the travail of the war period. It has been demonstrated in the last five years that the new Canada will not spring up of itself. The call to youth is being sounded. The building process will begin only when men of vision respond to the call.

In a recent issue of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette an editorial was published under the caption "News and Crime." The chief significance of this lies, perhaps, in the fact that only about a decade ago such a statement of newspaper views would have been so extraordinary as to be virtually impossible for the ordinary publication. The writer started with the confession of a notorious young female criminal, who, "in an offhand manner," referred "to her initiation into the habit of taking other people's purses and belongings," and who said, in part, that "she had been reading details of such things in the papers, and while doing so had conceived the notion that it was feasible to get considerable sum that way quickly for setting up housekeeping." He then reasoned, with perfect justification, that the responsibility which, therefore, the newspapers owe to the public is far greater than is ordinarily recognized.

It is not putting it too strongly to state that the stories of crime printed in the newspapers teach no worse lessons whatever, but do give instruction, to those wishing to learn them, in countless details of criminal practice. It is to a certain extent true, as may be urged, that some phases of crime need to be "aired" in order that, having been uncovered, they may be corrected. This, however, is far from representing what is the general motive underlying the publication of crime news in the ordinary papers. With the average daily periodical it is virtually nothing more than a willingness to pander to the instinct of morbid curiosity which dictates the policy pursued. Hence one can unqualifiedly agree with the assertion in the Gazette editorial that the publication of the details of "ordinary crimes" has no more place in the news "than the Biblical accounts of the city of Sodom."

When one considers the influence which mental suggestions exercise upon the ordinary, receptive thought of the average individual, the need for making certain that nothing unwholesome is given to him as daily mental pabulum, must be seen as of exceeding importance. Crimes may, to some extent, be considered as news when great issues are involved in their recital, but the common practice of recording, in horrible detail, all the most gruesome and disgusting side issues associated with every instance of moral perversity, the particulars of which can be obtained by an ever-alert news reporter, is conducive to no good for an individual, a community or a nation.

Editorial Notes

WITHOUT imputing any unworthy motives to the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railway in their recent issuance of a notice urging every employee to undergo a complete physical examination at least once a year, it is still justifiable to call attention to the fact that thousands today feel that such a procedure in reality defeats its own ends. The instructions draw the time-worn analogy between the so-called human machine and inanimate mechanisms; which, all agree, need periodical overhauling, and infer therefrom that the former should be similarly overhauled. Convincing as such a plea appears on the surface, its speciousness is seen when the importance of the mental factor, which necessarily operates in connection with this "human machine," is in the least degree appreciated. "Eternal vigilance" may be "the price of safety," as these provisions urge, but constant looking into the body in the expectation of finding evidences that "some stealthy and insidious disease" is "gaining a foothold" is far from constituting "eternal vigilance."

Now that King George has signed the twelve-mile liquor treaty, under which Great Britain tacitly respects the United States' prohibition policy, it should be only a few weeks, at the most, before the provisions of this arrangement will come into force. It is well worth noticing in this connection, especially when the fracas which was raised when the question was first mooted is considered, that this treaty has lain on the table in the House of Commons for several weeks without any member apparently considering it of sufficient importance to bring it up in debate. Thus often, quietly and almost imperceptibly, great steps in progress are taken after the violent opposition aroused when the reform is projected has been given time to die down.

Musical Venturings in the East

MUSIC is an experience to most of us. Perhaps in the usual, conventional haste to consider music a traditional habilitment of civilization, there is tendency to forget the width and profundity of its appeal to personal experience. The common identities of music do not readily call up the tattered food vender, piping hour after hour on his shrill little flute in the byways of China. Or the pathetic cameo of the geisha girl dreaming over her small-strung instrument, or the folk in tea house and temple on remote hillsides or in sampans on narrow, muddy rivers.

The musical language of the Orient has been long in transportation to the West. Attempts have been made to bring it fragmentarily, but they have largely seemed to miss the real meaning of their origin. The temperament is rare which could sort and absorb the fabric of the Oriental mind, could perceive at once its simplicity and its complexity, its wistfulness and vigor, its bravery and cowardice, its strength and weakness, its loneliness and vagrant insouciance, its removed beauty like "the noddin' star—atop the windy hill. . . ." The ability of discernment is rare, too, that could set right the misconception that China is a country of size and grandeur even as Japan is of small, more delicate beauty.

A bit more than two years ago a group of studies called "Oriental Impressions" were heard in this country. They were written by Henry Eichheim, violinist, a pupil of Lichtenberg, and subsequently a member of the Boston Symphony for a considerable period of years. The theme of the "Impressions" was wholly Oriental in the strictest connotation of the quality. Their treatment, the use of certain instruments hitherto unknown in this country, was more faithful than had been anticipated as possible, a genuine reproduction of the Oriental scene. Since that first group was heard, Mr. Eichheim has returned to the Orient, to hidden corners of Java and Indo-China, to parts of Burmah and again to China and Japan. He has gathered an even surer sense of the Orient, together with fresh impressions soon to take their place in this cumulative department of aesthetic consideration little known to the Western world. The impressions represent a serious, industrious and altogether artistic effort toward the bridging of an artistic chasm, a path cut through the jungle of distance and tradition to a plain, still misted but forever glamorous, of understanding and appreciation.

The composer is no visionary, an individual desiring to attract comment and attention by insecure or extravagant ideas thrust suddenly forward in bizarre form. It was imperative to have had leisure in which to contemplate the task, and restraint sufficient as implement for polishing. For many years he played the violin under the strict and austere guidance of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago. He was a composer while he was yet a student busy with the classics. His servitude to conventionality in music was paid in recital, with chamber music, and as both orchestra player and conductor. When the Orient was unknown to him he was engaged in the formal musical study through which every aspirant to particular, choice position must make a way to ultimate freedom of expression.

The desire of composers to write Oriental music is not new. Varied results have been achieved, sometimes weird, fascinating, strangely beautiful, again shocking and distracting to ears trained to the often sugar-coated and peaceful formalities of the age. The cries of "heresy" that attended the advent of "modern music" have simmered, however, to a fragile purr. The profound Debussy, being not estranged from his purpose, compelled acceptance. Others followed after him in composition. The "Oriental Impressions" came forth in a time that was ripe for shrewd scrutiny, came with their attendant qualities indicating a national mood and character, came, to be sure, as emissaries of sound and musical custom, but as emissaries, too, of the ways and thought of a little understood people and milieu.

Thus the "Impressions" become more than mere unusual music, more than indices to a separate experience, pioneer though their quality is. They are an abiding lesson in the fabric of the Oriental mind. Its play, its work, its poetry and prose, its ache and sob and travail of experience as well as the humor and gaiety of its life, are there. The vibrant summons to prayer becomes an intimate, near thing. The rhythmic song of philosophers, too. The quality of interpretation is there which helps us to understand the musical pilgrim of Burmah who declined to sing a little song to a casual inquirer—a little song about a blue flower—because, he said, "this song can only be sung at 2 o'clock on a certain afternoon after the rice harvest." The pilgrim was of Persian extraction. He came from the north in Burmah to teach those of the south his music, and to sing with amazing virtuosity the beautiful songs of the north that would tax the skill of our greatest singers. Yet, being a pilgrim, withal he was an admirable example of Oriental respect for musical suitability. Pilgrim though he was and with time fleeting, yet must he abide by the deterrent demands of suitability for the expression of whatever thought was cloistered in the song about the blue flower.

The music of Java shows itself to be a ribband of lovely sound. In Java all things are done with subtlety and glowing beauty. The Javanese dramatic form—which is called gamelan—is closely related to the Javanese realm of music. The impression on the spectator of music and acting, welded together to such a degree of perfection that it seems almost to be advanced over European civilization, has its only rival in the Noh drama of Japan.

These, then, are the things that a musical explorer in the Orient found. It is as important that the world of music be benefited by the results of exploration as that the spheres of archaeology and geography be enhanced by new contributions concerning ancient properties. If the West and the East can meet at least with understanding and acknowledgment over the rich treasure in the field of music, who shall say, finally, "Never the twain shall meet?" J. M.

The Negro Migrant

NEGRO migration "is not only an economic blow at the South and an economic blessing to the migrant," writes Rollin Lynde Hart in the World's Work, "it is uplifting the migrant, educating him, giving him ambition. The Negro whose acquaintance with mules and cotton was his sole asset has a chance to become a skilled laborer. His children put on shoes. Instead of going to school three months in the year, they go nine months, and to a much better school. Besides, there is 'freedom'—a wretched enough substitute for actual freedom, but nevertheless exhilarating. . . . It is a great thing for the migrant, this migration, and for the northern Negro as well. Until the migration set in, northern Negroes thought principally of themselves. Now they think principally of their less fortunate brethren. To bring them north, to teach them, to civilize and uplift them, is their ambition."